THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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DISRUPTIVE FORCES IN GERMANY

PRUSSIA'S DISASTROUS FAILURE to lead Germany to victory, either in war or in peace, is seemingly releasing disintegrating forces whose ultimate effects can not yet be foreseen. Berlin's admission on September 24 that she was compelled to abandon unconditionally her campaign of passive resistance in the Ruhr was the signal for an immediate renewal of revolutionary activities on the part of Monarchists, Communists, and Rhineland Separatists. To meet this offensive on three fronts President Ebert promptly declared all Germany under "a limited state of siege," appointed Dr. Otto Karl Gessler military dictator, curtailed the liberties of speech and press, and proclaimed other restrictions and conditions amounting virtually to martial law. Gessler was instructed to crush "mercilessly" all uprisings, whether "Red" or "White," against the national government. So Germany, as an American editor remarks, joined the growing company of European nations having autocratic governments "in a world supposed to have been made safe for democracy."

AND THEY ARE DOING IT MIGHTY WELL, TOO.

ONE of the most distinguished newspaper men in America, who has passed the three-score and ten mark without impairment of his mental vision, discussing to-day the secret hopes lodged in the brains of many editorial writers, remarked: "True, during the recent war period the supreme unction of knighthood was reproduction of the 'point of view' in some foreign newspaper, preferably the London *Times*. That era has passed. Now they are all writing indirectly for THE LITERARY DIGEST."

—New York *Evening Mail.*

What will be the outcome? Civil war, the break-up of the Reich, a "Red" Germany allied with a "Red" Russia to defy the governments of the world—these are among the possibilities glimpsed by the pessimists. The present crisis, thinks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "is the most serious that has faced the German people since the military collapse of 1918." In Washington, correspondents tell us, "the best-informed sentiment is not too optimistic." As the Los Angeles *Times* sees it, "the German Government and people have reached the end of the trail." "Not since the Kapp *putsch* has the Reich faced a more critical moment," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. With her defeat in the Ruhr "Germany has come to the dark days of attempted or actual dismemberment, political and social breakdown, governmental despair and the violences of desperation," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which goes on to describe the situation as it was at the beginning of this month:

"All those dark forces of reaction and the cohorts of ruin that have been growing and gathering for five years and crystallizing in the last nine months are thrusting their heads above the surface in Germany. They menace a republic that has exhausted itself in the foolishly futile Ruhr resistance. The German people are wallowing in the deep paper snowdrifts of the worthless mark. In the hollow shell of the republic there is financial and industrial chaos.

"Will Germany break up into more 'succession States'? The answer is written in the book of the future, but German unity is threatened now as it has not been in generations.

"Kahr, Dictator of Bavaria, defies Gessler, Dictator of the Republic, and Prince Rupprecht is hailed as King in Munich's streets. A monarchist tide is rising in Bavaria and reaching out to draw 15,000,000 German-Austrians within its sweep. Munich is a danger-point, and there men are dreaming dreams of a new German State in Central Europe. Munich has been the hotbed of royalist restoration for five years.

"There are other signs and portents. In Duesseldorf, Separatist advocates of a Rhineland Republic and German Nationalists are slaying one another. Crazed with Nationalist fervor, Cologne is challenging Duesseldorf, and throughout the Rhineland French bayonets are holding warring Germans from each other's throats. Fifty miles from Berlin hot-headed Brandenburgers are in arms with the avowed intention of smashing the German Republic.

"In Germany there is five years of accumulated hatred that is seeking an outlet. The old monarchist spirit never has died. Bavaria fears and hates Prussia. Prussia merely hates Bavaria. Communist and Nationalist are making common cause against Republican and Socialist. The hand of every party is against every other party. Baffled and beaten, morally bankrupt in the eyes of a cynical world, the Germans are turning upon each other. . . .

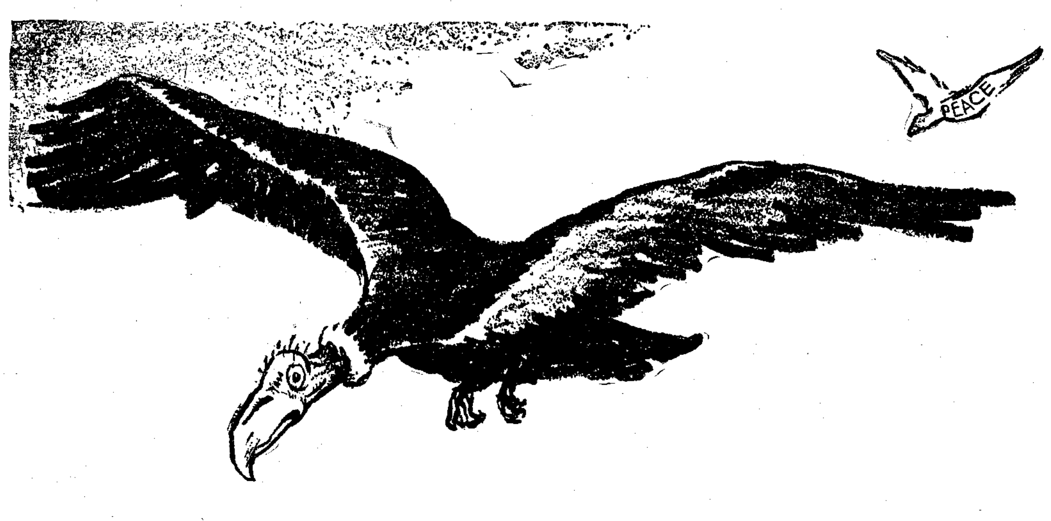
"Germans against Germans are fighting the French battle. The full import of the situation is beginning to dawn upon Berlin. The second war has been lost, and it is no longer a question of saving the German face, but of saving the German soul of the German nation alive."

But however disastrous may be the outlook for Germany, some of our editors remark, Germany has no one to blame but herself. "If Germany emerges from her present critical situation without serious interior convulsions, she will be more fortunate than she deserves," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"Germany's present woes are self-created, just as were her woes in 1918. The destructive forces are being unloosed from within. It is a part of the German delusion and attitude of self-pity to assume that dismemberment is threatened from the outside. The real instrumentality of political dissolution is anti-patriotic, revolutionary and secessionist sentiment among the Germans themselves.

"Stresemann is fighting energetically for German unity. He deserves to win. He is willing to pay a very heavy price for it. But the demoralization caused by Treaty defaults and passive resistance and the rancors aroused by a second defeat blind the extremists and pseudo-nationalists to the value of unity. Bismarck created the modern Germany. But he was singularly unfortunate in the successors to whom was bequeathed the task of guarding that national inheritance."

A more optimistic view, however, is taken by some of our



EUROPE'S AIR RACE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

editors who believe that "the old German instinct for law and order will reassert itself." After all has been said, remarks the Newark *News*, "it remains a family row, with the elasticity that lets families be stretched a long way without being permanently disrupted." "Despite all the rumors of defections and separation, there is no good reason for doubting that Germany itself will hold the German people compactly together," avers the New York *Herald*. "Given energetic leadership, the traditional discipline of the German people may be counted upon to back up its leader," declares the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

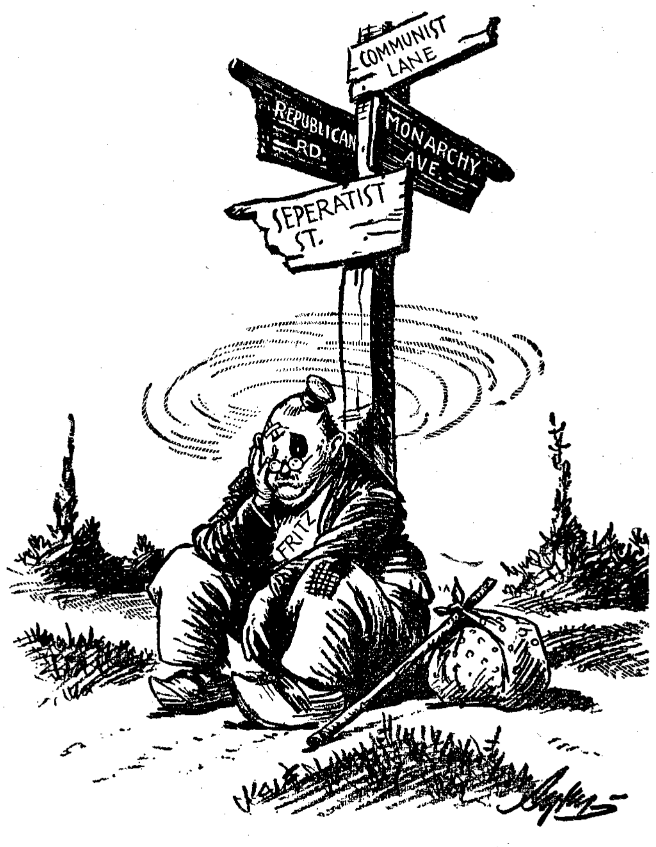
> "The present situation is one of strain rather than of peril. One thing to remember is that the republican Government has already met the menace from both sides and has overcome it. The Communists had their fling in Bavaria shortly after the Armistice, and were crusht out. The Spartacide uprisings in Berlin were beaten down by Noske with a ruthlessness and effectiveness that have made Noske's name a by-word. Noske did not hesitate to send troops into the very Ruhr that is now so prominently before the eyes of the world, and to stifle insurrection there. On the other hand, there is the record of the monarchist Kapp *putsch* and its ignominious failure. Coupled with a plentiful lack of understanding in foreign affairs, the German people has revealed an admirably sane instinct for self-preservation. The Germans have recognized the ruin that monarchism or communism to-day would bring upon their national life and their civilization."

To the New York *Times* also "this German revolution, whether from the Right or from the Left, which is so often announced and so regularly fails to appear, doesn't seem much nearer this time than before"; and in a London dispatch to the same paper we read:

> "The collapse of the Kuestrin revolt is considered by experienced observers here to be symptomatic of what is likely to happen in Germany. It is not doubted that in the next few weeks there will be a number of disturbances, but it is not believed that any of them will succeed in upsetting the present régime.
>
> "In this way it is reckoned that the Separatist movement in the Rhineland will come to nothing and that the Bavarian autonomists are not really working for independence. According to definite reports which have been received here, Bavaria is not seeking independence from the Reich, but desires to establish for Bavarians and the House of Wittelsbach a preeminence among the German States such as the Prussians and Hohenzollerns used to enjoy.
>
> "The leaders of the Bavarian party are well aware of the obstacles in their way, and are prepared to wait a long time if necessary before taking definite steps to realize their ambitions.
>
> "If these prognostications prove true, the Allies, it is argued here, are only concerned in the date when and the extent to which the Ruhr industries again become profitable, and are not interested in the constitutional arrangements of Germany."

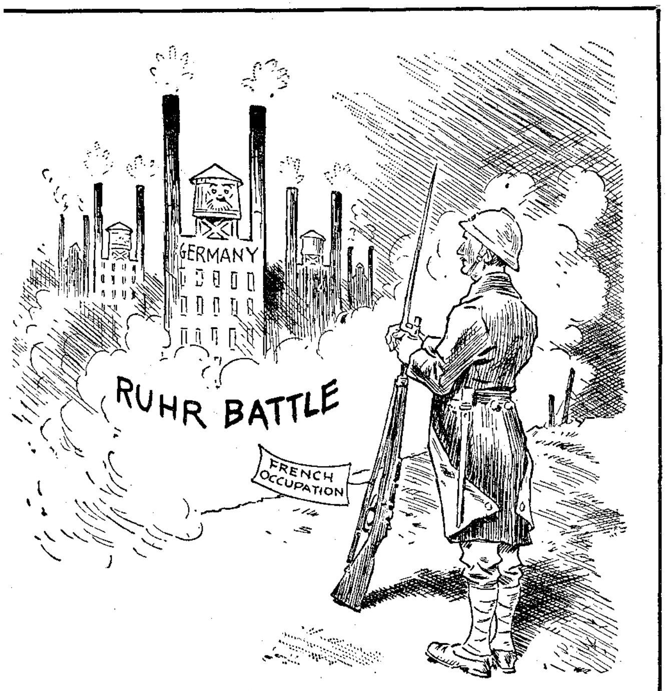
To what extent this optimism is justified only the future, of course, can tell; but in the meanwhile it will be interesting to hear some of the available testimony concerning these disruptive forces that are astir within the German Republic. The strongest of these forces, according to many witnesses, is the Monarchist movement, which is chiefly identified with Bavaria, but is said to be strong also in the northern States of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. According to a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "there looms the specter of a Monarchist revival, not for Bavaria alone, but for all of Germany." Many recent events, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, seem to bear out the opinion that "the Germans are by nature, training, and habit monarchists, and not well fitted for republicanism." Moreover, Maximilian Harden, in a cabled message to the New York *World*, says in part:

> "Nothing could better illumine the true inwardness of Germany than that the word 'republic' doesn't appear in the proclamation of the Berlin and Munich Governments; that both Governments employ dictatorial force instead of appealing to the forces of democracy, and that both dictators are Bavarians.
>
> "In Berlin the supreme power has been handed over to


COMMUNIST LANE
REPUBLICAN RD.
MONARCHY AVE.
SEPERATIST ST.
FRITZ
Sykes

ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.



"KAMERAD!"

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

Minister of Defense Gessler, against whom both the Prussian and Saxon Socialists have exprest the strongest lack of confidence because they allege he permitted the Reichswehr to have connections with secret monarchistic organizations.

"Herr von Kahr is the Munich dictator. He never denied his monarchistic particularism, and is regarded as the strongest supporter of reaction. He prophesied recently that 'Bavaria would soon bring about historic happenings in the world,' and he ended the speech with cheers for 'King Rupprecht of Bavaria.'"

Bavaria "has been the uncertain factor in the politics of modern Germany for a century," a writer in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* reminds us; and he tells us further:

"Bavaria is monarchist and full of the spirit of self-assertion against the Reich, which she dislikes both as a Republic and as a strongly centralized government. The Bavarians aim at nothing less than the reconstitution of the German Empire, north and south, with Bavaria in the place of power once held by Prussia. Feeling toward France, far from being softened by the favor shown in Paris to the South German plan, is more bitter and less restrained than elsewhere in the Reich. This is largely due to the fact that Bavaria has become the center of outside Nationalism, which enjoys there freedom of expression and action impossible elsewhere. Altho the Von Kahr Government was superseded by a less reactionary régime, the unofficial movement of the so-called German Fascisti has grown to such an extent that it has been able to defy on occasion the Government, and hold prohibited manifestations. Hitler, its chief, is an Austrian. He is in close relations with Ludendorff, and has for months been abusing the Central Government at Berlin for its weakness toward the Allies."

The creation of a separate kingdom of Bavaria "would be beneficial to Europe," thinks the Washington *Post*, which adds:

"There has never been good feeling between Bavaria and Prussia, and now that the reason for Bismarck's empire has ceased to exist, it is well that the two German States should go their independent ways. Bismarck's empire was created for the primary purpose of making Germany the overlord of Europe. It was a success so long as he managed German affairs. It was a miserable failure under the pathological Hohenzollern who is now nearing his inglorious end in Holland. The sooner the old empire of blood and iron is broken up the sooner Europe will be freed from a possible menace by the bloody-minded junkers who still believe that Germany can be militarized and sent upon another errand of murdering her neighbors."

Recent developments of the Separatist movement in the Rhineland are discust on page 22 of this issue. To quote the Washington *Post* again:

"The Rhineland seems to be destined for separation from Germany. A republic may be proclaimed there at any moment. When established, it is not likely to fall, for the reason that French support will be forthcoming, directly or indirectly. The people of the Rhineland are bitterly opposed to the Prussians and their militarist schemes. The plans for establishing a republic are far advanced, and unless Gessler, the new dictator at Berlin, develops a strength not now revealed, the first evidence of the break-up of Germany may come from the banks of the Rhine."

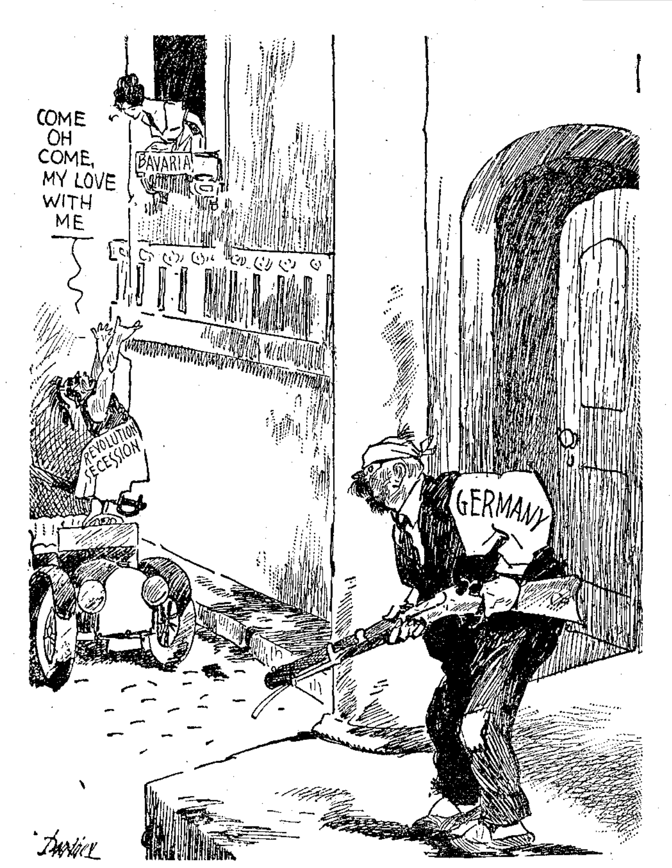
Altho the Communist movement is admittedly strong in Saxony and other parts of Germany, most of our editorial observers seem to regard the possibility of a Communist revolution as remote. The prediction that Germany will be "thrown into the arms of Russia" is dismissed as "fiddle-faddle" by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which says:

"Those who appealed to Moscow are finding that the Russia of the Internationale has become curiously nationalistic; that the Bolshevists want to know, in hard, materialistic terms, just what there is in it for Russia as the price of underground intervention. As there is nothing, the German brethren found no open arms to throw themselves into."

In similar vein the Providence *Journal* remarks:

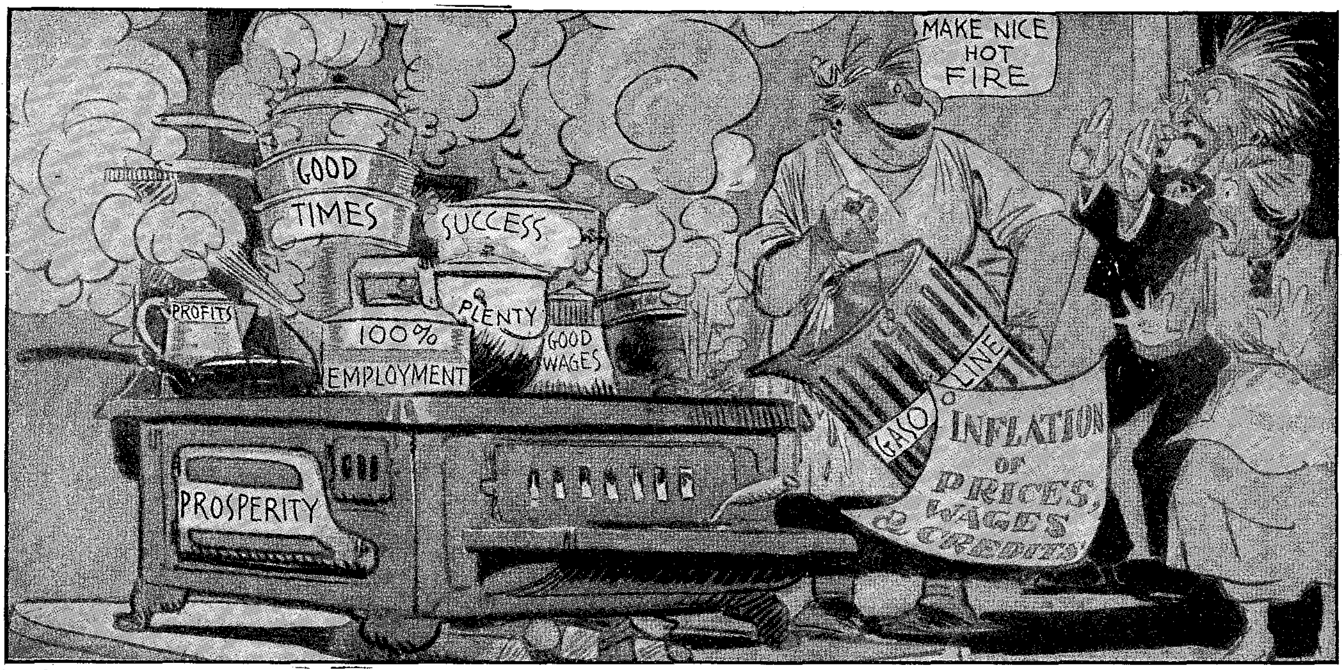
"In Red Russia a feeling has been reported that the hour has about come for Communism to strike in Germany, tho no enthusiasm is indicated at Moscow for rendering helpful services. The Communists have undoubtedly been increasing in number as living costs have mounted with the mark's fall. But since the spring of 1919, when Prussian troops marched into Bavaria and rescued that State from Soviet rule, the German Reds have been more noisy than terrifying."

Germany, declares the Indianapolis *Star*, is "poor soil for Sovietism," and "the radicals in Germany are appealing to a populace very different from that which made Sovietism possible in Russia." But if Germany should go "Red" and join forces with Russia, the Los Angeles *Times* reminds us, "these two peoples comprise about two-thirds the population of Europe."



NOT IF PAPA KNOWS IT!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



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THE BEST WAY IN THE WORLD TO BLOW THE ROOF OFF THE HOUSE AND ALL THE DINNER WITH IT

—Darling in *Collier's*

WAGES AND PRICES CLIMBING AGAIN

A "FURTHER UNHAPPY DEVELOPMENT" of the success of the miners' union in getting a 10 per cent. rise in wages "through the resourcefulness and determination of their leaders," predicted Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* after the settlement of the coal strike, "will be an effort on the part of the railroad unions to get an increase in wages." This prediction was fulfilled two weeks later, when the four railroad brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen—initiated a movement for increases in wages approximately equal to the peak wages of 1920, in order to offset the decreases ordered by the Railroad Labor Board in 1921. These range from 10 to 15 per cent., and while the negotiations between the railroads and the brotherhoods have not reached a point where they can be discust either by the presidents of the railroads affected, or by the press, the fact that they have been made in good faith, and may be granted in part, leads many editors to wonder where the upward trend in wages is going to end. And the consumer, in particular, is apprehensive, notes the Syracuse *Herald*, "because he is footing the bill in the case of the miners, just as he will pay in increased freight and passenger rates the cost of any wage increase granted to railroad workers."

Ordinarily, the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway remarks in reply to a questionnaire to railroad presidents, "the bases of demands for wage increases are increased cost of living, increased responsibility placed on the employee, increased hazards of employment, and increased ability of the employer to pay. None of these exists in the transportation industry at the present time." As a matter of fact, we learn from a report of the National Industrial Conference Board that American wage-earners as a whole are better off to-day as regards the relation of their income to the cost of living than they were in 1920. The Department of Commerce, moreover, shows that the total amount paid in wages in two selected States, Wisconsin and New York—which, as the Detroit *Free Press* observes, may be taken as representative of the country—is now somewhere around 170 per cent. above the total of nine years ago. "With the index number of the cost of living at 169.7, the index number for the total earnings of labor is 260 in New York and 280 in Wisconsin," adds *The Free Press*. Nevertheless, the Conference Board reports, "the general trend of wages in all industries is still upward." According to figures compiled by this organization from newspapers, trade journals, and other unofficial sources, there were four reductions in wages throughout the United States in the six months ending May 14 last, and 544 increases. Since May 14, we are told, there have been two reductions in wages and 523 increases, which would seem to leave little doubt that the trend of wages in all industries is still upward.

A month ago, it will be recalled, the ten-hour workmen in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation were granted a straight 10 per cent. increase in wages, as part of the plan to eliminate the twelve-hour day. As a Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* points out:

> "These men do not have their service changed in any way, but are given an advance to prevent jealousy, since the former twelve-hour men were given an advance in their hourly rate as a compromise for their loss of working time.
>
> "As to the twelve-hour men, the arrangement announced some time ago was that while they had been receiving forty cents an hour for twelve hours' work, they would upon the change receive fifty cents an hour for eight hours. This is an even compromise, as they were receiving $4.80 a day, and would receive $3.20 for the short day at the old rate, while they will actually receive $4.
>
> "There are ten-hour men at forty cents an hour who will now receive forty-four cents, while there are other and higher hourly rates, all of which are advanced 10 per cent.
>
> "The iron and steel trade seems to be convinced that the increase in cost of producing steel caused by this change, amounting to several dollars a ton, will operate to delay any decline in finished steel prices that would otherwise have occurred, and will prevent prices from seeking as low a level as otherwise. In other words, no one has any doubt that the buyers of steel will in the long run pay the expense."

The same situation, we are told, obtains in the anthracite industry, where the miners received a 10 per cent. increase in wages as part of the coal-strike settlement. "And the only thing left for the consumer to do," says the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune*, "is to pay the price or get along without coal."

While these wage increases have been going on, the purchasing power of the American dollar, as compared with the purchasing power of the same dollar in 1913, has been from 60 to 70 cents, according to government figures. At present it is in the neighborhood of 65 cents. But with the average food-buying power of wages in New York, for instance, at 217, as compared with London's figure of 100, Amsterdam's 103, Berlin's 57, Vienna's 55 and Ottawa's 180, the New York *World* reminds us that "a satisfactory state of prosperity is apparent among workers." Of course, we read in the Washington *Post:*

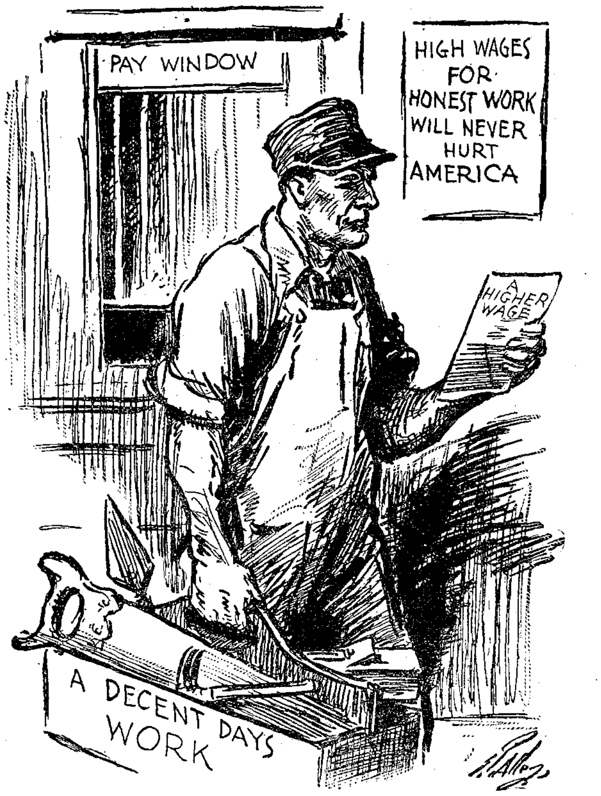
> "It will be difficult to convince the recipient of the weekly pay envelop that, dollar for dollar, its contents have greater purchasing power to-day than they had two or three years ago. Yet such is the conclusion arrived at in a research report just published by the National Industrial Conference Board. This body finds that the cost of living last July was still 61.9 per cent. above the 1914 level, but that this in turn was a decline of 20.8 per cent. from the peak of high prices in July, 1920.
>
> "Among the items that make the dollar still so much less valuable than it should be, the principal ones are rent, which is 75 per cent. higher than it was in 1914, and food, which is 47 per cent. above the pre-war level."

General wholesale prices seem to be struggling to reach a lower level, thinks the Troy *Times*, as it notes the figures of the Department of Labor showing a decrease in August prices over those of July. Some commodities, however, still tend toward higher levels, it adds, and we are told in the New York *Times* that—

> "The calculation of average commodity prices on October 1, compiled by *Dun's Review*, shows an advance of 1½ per cent. during September. The October 1 average indicates a decline of 1¼ per cent. from the highest of 1923, touched on April 1, but an advance of about 2¼ per cent. from the year's lowest, reached on August 1. From the low point of 1921 the average shows an advance of 19⅓ per cent.; from the high level reached in 1920 there has been a decline of 28 per cent."

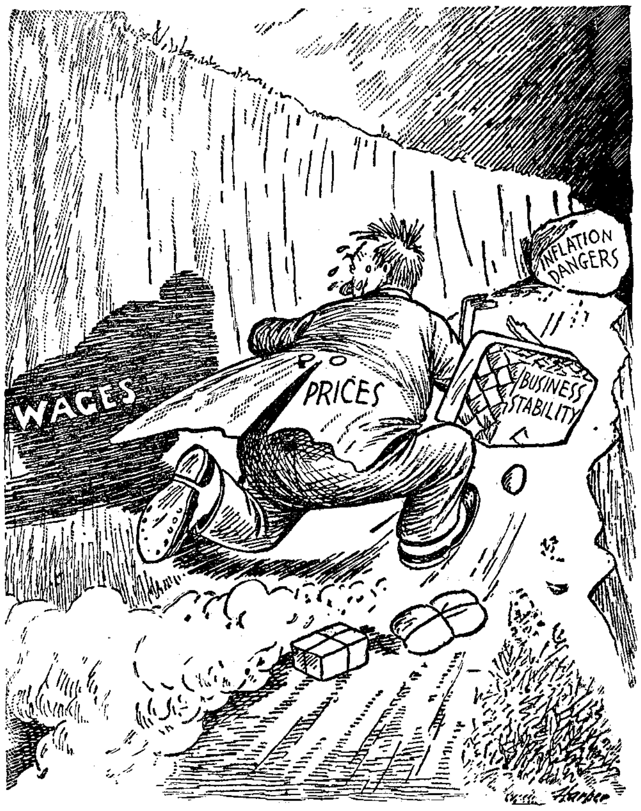
An "old-fashioned person" said to Mark Sullivan recently that "American politics consists of a competition between organized groups to raise the cost of living." Continues this correspondent in a New York *Tribune* dispatch:

> "The coal-miners, who already were receiving higher wages than ever before in their experience, demanded an increase, and by virtue of solidarity got it.


PAY WINDOW
HIGH WAGES FOR HONEST WORK WILL NEVER HURT AMERICA
A HIGHER WAGE
A DECENT DAYS WORK
Alley

THE ONLY LABORER WHO IS WORTHY OF HIS "HIGHER"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



RACING HIS SHADOW

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

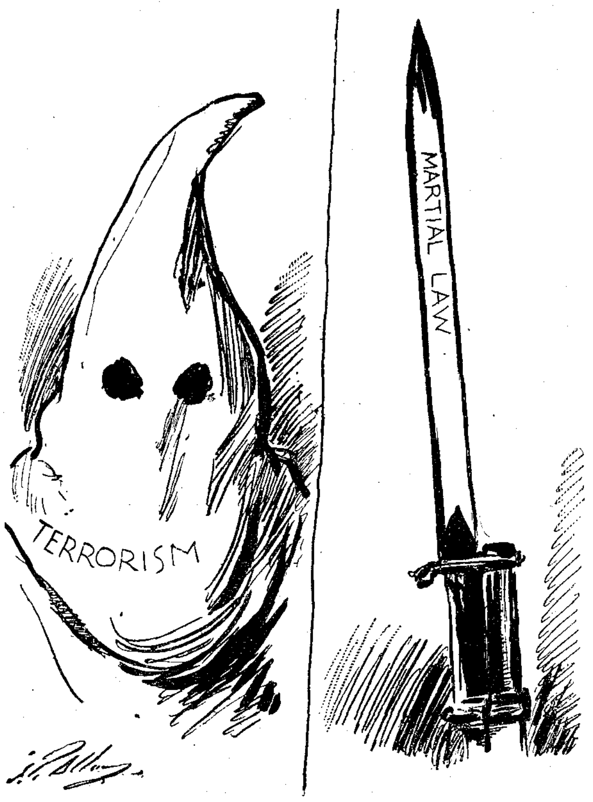
> "The ex-soldiers demanded a bonus, and by virtue of their potency for political action through numbers and organization, seem likely to be able to make the politicians give it to them, altho this will temporarily increase the cost of living.
>
> "The farm bloc, the railroads and some of the tariff beneficiaries are additional examples of the groups whose organized purpose in politics is economic self-interest. Moreover, it is a common observation that every time any business group finds itself facing lower prices for its products it hurries to Washington in the full expectation that it is the business of the Government to supply relief.
>
> "As against the political forces which make for a higher cost of living, the natural forces of business working in the other direction have recently made much progress. In oil and gasoline the agencies of over-production and competition have brought about a reduction of something like 25 per cent. in the price to the consumer. In the automobile world there has been the definite beginning of a reduction in prices. In the building trades, which have provided the most striking and stubborn example of high costs, it is believed by competent observers that the beginnings of reduction are in sight. Natural forces, left to themselves, probably would pass soon into a cycle of lowered costs of production and lowered cost of living."

While the railroad wage question is still in the simmering stage, observes *The Wall Street Journal*—

> "It is the general opinion among railroad men that a strike of the train service employees is out of the question, and that the wage matters will be settled either by arbitration or through the intervention of the Railroad Labor Board. Rail executives feel that no wage increases to these men are justified, and are prepared to oppose them strongly. The carriers will base their fight mainly upon the fact that the cost of living is now practically the same as in July, 1921, when the present scale of wages was set by the Labor Board, and that, if the 1921 decision was fair, there is now no new element that justifies a change.
>
> "It is expected that, if possible, the Eastern railroads will settle the wage question for themselves, but the Western carriers are more likely and more willing to take the matter before the Labor Board. This is occasioned by the fact that Western executives are more strongly in favor of the continuation of the Labor Board, and want to put themselves in the position of being entirely willing to abide by its decisions."

CONSTITUTION WEEK IN OKLAHOMA

THEY CELEBRATED CONSTITUTION WEEK in Oklahoma after a fashion quite unanticipated, when those September days were set apart for study, discussion and rededication of the great Federal Charter. For that week, as editors outside the State were quick to note, saw Oklahoma in the throes of something very like civil war, with State troops on guard at the Capitol to keep out a legislature bent on convening to impeach the Governor, with Governor and legislators loudly accusing each other of unconstitutional acts, with a special election involving Constitutional amendments in danger of being upset in the courts, and with martial law in force throughout the State. If the nation wanted an object lesson to further the purpose of "Constitution Week," a better one could not have been made to order, remarks the Omaha *World-Herald*. And as the more spectacular features of Governor Walton's anti-Klan crusade recede and new issues come up to be settled by the voters and in the courts, editors outside Oklahoma find the questions raised concerning fundamental principles of government most interesting and significant. There has never been, they tell us, anything so close to a complete showdown between the Executive and the legislative branches of the government, and certain Federal Constitutional guaranties have never before been so nearly being invoked.



EQUALLY OBNOXIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

"Quite a tame affair," after all, as the Buffalo *Express* observes, was the climax of the duel between the Governor and the legislature. The legislators, it is true, marched to the Capitol, and then were sent home by the soldiers. But there was no shooting, the legislators dispersing and putting their case before the courts. Thus, as the Newark *News* puts it, the courts become the next battle-field in Oklahoma's war, which, after all, seems to the Chicago *Daily News*, to have been chiefly "a war of proclamations."

And so, comments the Houston *Chronicle*, which from across the Texas border has been watching carefully the developments in Oklahoma, "we turn aside from the flapping of the bedsheet and the waving of the tar-bucket to inquire of all the oracles who is boss when the Executive and legislature come to loggerheads." The question is the more important, continues the reflective Texan, because "as things grow more complicated, as politics comes more factional, as people get more impatient, there is bound to develop a more noticeable division of authority between the executive and legislative branches of the government." Here in Oklahoma we have been looking at a situation "in which the Governor's military power may stultify impeachment, or impeachment may destroy the Governor's military power," and the question remains unanswered as to "who is really boss when a boss is manifestly required." In other words, "in case of an emergency, which is more risky, to let a Governor act as dictator, or let a legislature impeach him on impulse?"

The clause in the Oklahoma Constitution which has been called in question reads, as quoted by the Troy *Record:*

> "The Governor shall have the power to convoke the legislature, or Senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration."

With the Constitution reading thus, the question arises, as the Washington *Star* notes, "whether the legislature can on its own initiative or on the call of the people, in effect, sounded through a special election, bring the Governor to the bar for trial on charges of misconduct and abuse of power," and "this is a most important question for all the States"—

> "It arose in the Sulzer case in New York, but was not settled definitely. There the Governor had summoned the legislature for one purpose, and it proceeded to an impeachment of him. It was contended in his behalf that the legislature could not thus act at a special session called for another purpose. The court, however, held that once in session for any reason it could function as the State legislature, with full powers for all purposes."

But it is not only the interpretation of State constitutions that has been brought into the nation-wide discussion by the Oklahoma crisis. Various of Governor Walton's opponents hinted at an appeal to the Federal Government to intervene under Article 4, Section IV of the United States Constitution. This reads:

> "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of legislature or of the Executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence."

"There has been no such case as that of Oklahoma in our history," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "the nearest thing to it being Dorr's rebellion in 1842 in Rhode Island, when two rival State governments claimed power. But the Federal Government did not act. In dispersing the members of the State legislature who sought to organize without a call from him, and in trying to prevent a special election to pass on Constitutional amendments, Governor Walton seemed to the New York *Tribune* "to be setting up a dictatorship not compatible with the republican form of government, which the Federal Constitution guarantees each and every State." As *The Tribune* reflects editorially:

> "How is this guaranty made effective? The Supreme Court has ruled that determination whether a State has a republican form of government or not is not a judicial question, but one solely for Congress. Congress may pass on it when it admits Senators or Representatives from a State. It may also take affirmative action to oust an unrepublican form of government. If Governor Walton continues to deny the Legislature and the people of Oklahoma the right to function, and persists in ignoring court decisions which do not please him, Congress may have to exercise a Constitutional power which up to now has never been explicitly invoked, but which is as certain as the existence of the Republic."

Nor are the questions raised by the Governor and his opponents solely Constitutional or legal. In a special article on Oklahoma, Earl Hamilton Smith says in the New York *Commercial:*

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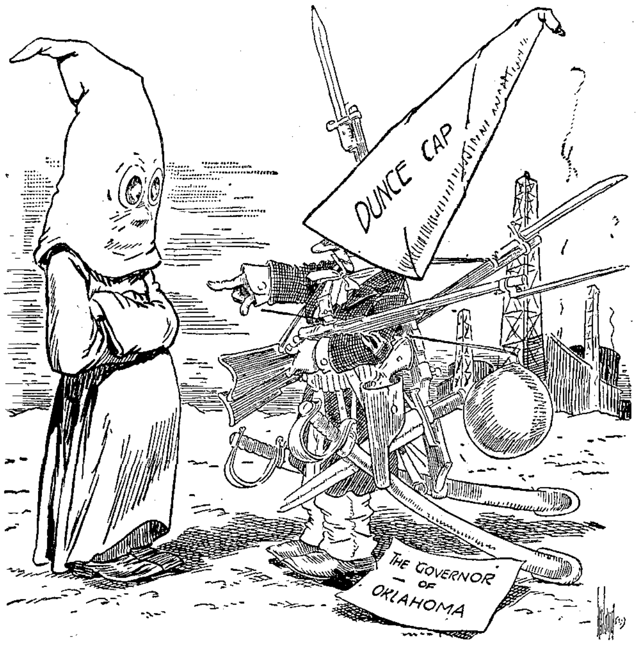
Springfield, Missouri



BOTH HOODED

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

'If New York, and all other States, as well as the Federal vernment, continue to pour out a welter of half-baked laws, cted by nitwits, and enforced hit-and-miss by misfits, to be ken with impunity by aliens and native-born alike, the lahoma crisis will be repeated, with varying degrees of intenv, elsewhere in this country."

While the condition in Oklahoma is "emphatically unhealthy," Chicago *Tribune*, published in the State which staged the rrin massacre, can not help observing that similar symptoms pear "in other regions of this home of the brave and land of free":

"Private justice, so-called, or unlawful social discipline, comte contempt for the Constitutional rights of the individual d for due process of law and for the agents and agencies of the v, resorts to violence, the whip, the gun, the rope, a general regard of life and limb—these phenomena appear as if sown e seed over the land from the palm of some unseen malevolent wer.

"As we have said before, we may reasonably comfort ourselves th two considerations. Publicity in our day is so widely organd that we have marshaled for us virtually the whole array of ents occurring over the continent. We have also to consider at where the symptoms named appear most frequently the *mmunity is hardly a generation from the frontier,* and a fronr society relies upon private action in the absence of a welltrenched machinery of legal government."

Two things strongly evidenced in Oklahoma are hardly less evalent in many other sections of our land, continues *The ribune*, namely the "absence of civic intelligence in the choice officials," and "the vicious and demoralizing phenomena of the u Klux Klan."

But a Louisiana editor draws a very different lesson from Klan tivities in Oklahoma, and seems to think that the rest of the untry may profit by it. Oklahoma, we read in the Hammond *ndicator*, is at present "witnessing the greatest moral clean-up er witnessed anywhere in the United States." The moral rverts and imbeciles are getting their deserts, and so it is cause r congratulation that "the great wave of immorality that is veeping the country to-day has something to contend with, pecially in Oklahoma, when the Klan steps into the breach and eclares that such conditions can not longer continue."

The Oklahoma situation as reported in the press has been so nfused that some of our readers may be looking for a connuation of the story of Oklahoma and Governor Walton which appeared in our issue of September 29. This account, based on the press dispatches and the Oklahoma newspapers, told how the Governor of Oklahoma was led to invoke martial law to prosecute the perpetrators of floggings; how this policy brought out newspaper protests, and how the State legislature decided to meet to impeach the Governor, in spite of the possible unconstitutionality of this act. As soon as there was talk of a special session, the Governor placed a guard in the State Capitol. On September 20 the call was issued for a special session in the shape of a lengthy document modeled on the Declaration of Independence and carrying a detailed denunciation of the Governor, the chief points of which are thus summed up in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune:*

"That the Governor has refused to permit capital punishment, thus assembling in this State hordes of the worst criminals.

"That he has abused his pardoning and parole power.

"That he has armed and appointed as peace officers convicted law-breakers.

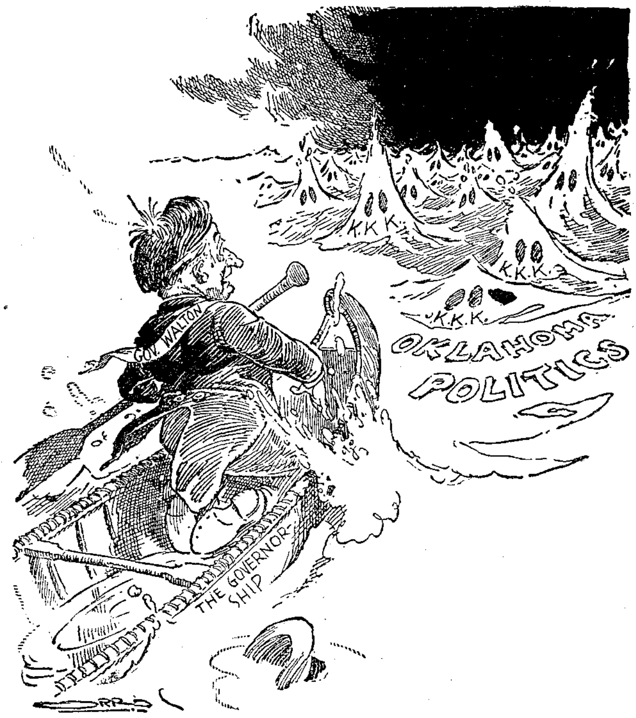
"That he has told certain classes to shoot and kill other classes.

"That he has called out the National Guard without just cause.

"That he has denied freedom of speech and press."

On September 26, sixty-six members of the lower house went to the Capitol, and were promptly dispersed without violence by the military commander of the city. They turned their case over to the State courts to decide on their right to convene.

Interest then turned to a special election which had been set upon call of the Governor some months previously for October 2, at which the people were to pass on various questions in accordance with the Oklahoma initiative and referendum law. Petitions were circulated which placed on the ballot an amendment, giving the legislature the right to meet without executive call to investigate State officials. Governor Walton attacked the validity of this petition in the courts and issued an order postponing the election until December. The courts, however, decided against him, and in spite of his threats to close the polls by force, the amendment opposed by the Governor was carried by a large majority. The Governor's next move was to appeal the courts against the legality of the election, and to declare that the real election to settle the issue would be held on December 6.


K.K.K.
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OKLAHOMA POLITICS
GOV. WALTON
THE GOVERNOR-SHIP

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WHITE CAPS

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

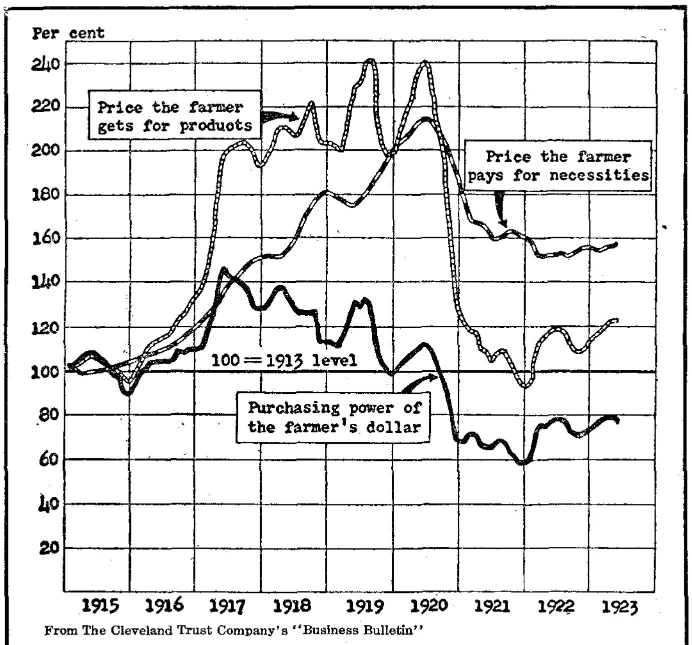
"DOING SOMETHING" FOR THE FARMER

WASHINGTON IS WORRYING about the farmer, all the correspondents tell us. "Farmer relief measures have the right of way at the White House," notes *Capper's Weekly*. Several hundred wheat-growers in the State of Washington petition the President to ask Congress to buy their farms at once, pay their debts—"and allow us to remain on the land and pay us wages, so that we may have some of the comforts of life and all the necessities." "Unless effective help is rendered the farmers, the agricultural and liberal blocs in Congress will get behind a 'farm subsidy' bill in December, the money for which will be slashed ruthlessly from appropriations for government departments," we read in a Washington dispatch. Another correspondent reminds us that "it was on a promise of $1.75 wheat" that a Democrat, Samuel B. Hill, won a special Congressional election in the State of Washington recently, and that "Magnus Johnson, Henrik Shipstead and Brookhart owe their elections more to the ills of the agricultural situation and their extravagant promises to redeem it than anything else." And so, "what shall be done for the wheat-growers looms as an incubus hanging over the bedposts of the Republican party facing an election but little over a year away."

All through September the papers were full of headlines telling of White House conferences over the farm problem. It would seem that every conceivable suggestion or solution was offered. And yet the Providence *News* (Ind.) thinks that in spite of all the debate and plannings there is nothing the President can do to mend matters:

> "High railroad rates for freight are factors beyond the control of the President. War taxes can not be swept aside even by a high intellect. Wages can not be reduced just to please the hard-prest agriculturists. Markets in stricken Europe will not respond to please the Republican party, but above all an unnecessary surplus can not be sold even in good times."

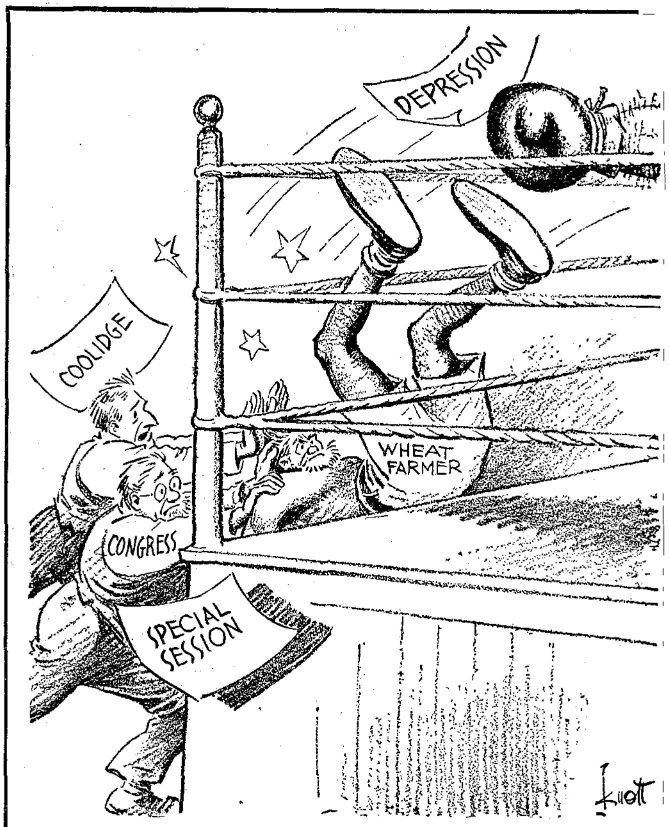
Demands that the President call an extra session of Congress to consider the farmers' woes were met, according to the newspapers, with the suggestion that the farmers' friends should first submit some definite and feasible program of relief as a basis for legislation. According to a New York *World* dispatch, the Coolidge Administration will try to solve the agrarian problem by renewing the activities of the War Finance Corporation, and by encouraging cooperative associations of farmers. A number of farm organizations have agreed that governmental price-fixing not called for. The Federal Trade Commission has suggest more cooperative farm marketing and lower freight rat Directors of the War Finance Corporation have been quoted the effect that "it would be a great benefit to the wheat-grow of the entire country if the relatively small operations of t cooperative wheat associations could be extended and develop at the present time." At the recent convention of the Americ Bankers' Association at Atlantic City it appeared, we read in t New York *Journal of Commerce's* correspondence, that the ban ers of the country were taking to the idea of farm financ through cooperative associations, "with cordiality and ev enthusiasm." On the other hand, an official of the Grain Deale National Association assails cooperative marketing, declar that "leaders of the farm movement would destroy the middl man and replace him with a system far more wasteful and mu less democratic."



From The Cleveland Trust Company's "Business Bulletin"

THE CRUX OF THE FARM PROBLEM

Showing the failure of the prices paid by the farmer to "deflate" proportionately with the prices of what he sells.



A LITTLE OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE MIGHT HELP HIM COME BACK

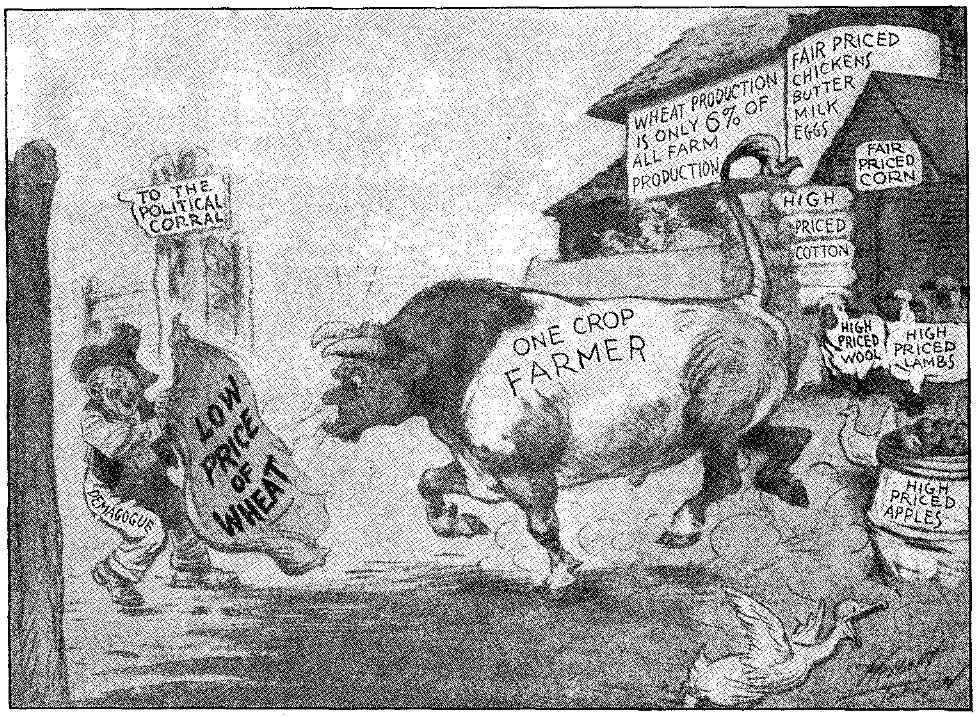
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

The Secretary of Agriculture has laid before the President su gestions that freight rates on agricultural products be reduce that a body like the United States Grain Corporation might able to keep export prices on a higher level, and that the Gover ment might help to ease up credit conditions for export sal

A committee of bankers and farmers from the Northwest al recently suggested to the President that freight rates on far products should be reduced, that the powers of the United Stat Grain Corporation to buy and sell wheat be revived, and th the Government form an organization to guide the farme in limiting wheat acreage and production. Representative Si ney Anderson of Minnesota, one of the leading Republican fa leaders in Congress, wants the tariff on wheat increased so to keep out Canadian wheat.

When we turn from the discussion of possible government aid for agriculture, to observe the farmer's present condition, w find it pictured in the most lugubrious language in the labor an socialist press. The Pennsylvania *Labor Herald* quotes Montana labor leader, who writes:

> "There is no hope for the West; it is hopelessly bankrupt. It



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STIRRING HIM UP

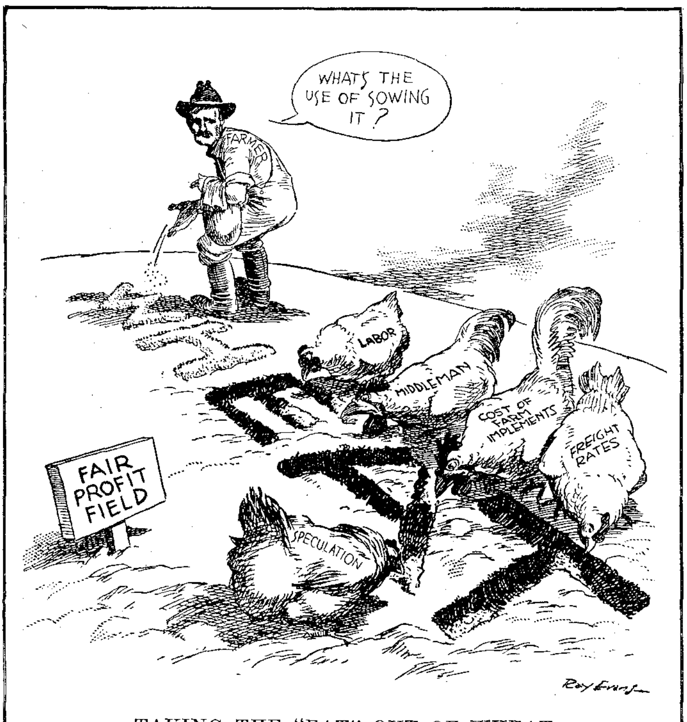
—Johnson in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

on the same road as Germany and continental Europe. No farming machinery is being shipped West. In fact, there is very little freight moving West. The railroads of the West are headed for a receivership. The East must soon feel the collapse of the capitalism of the West. All that can save the West is a war in Europe which will eat up the products of the West, and after that—possibly the deluge. War in Europe will be an awful price to pay for the recovery of prosperity in the West."

And "the whole agricultural West is afflicted with this economic plague," in the opinion of an editorial writer in the Allentown weekly. A farm journal, *The Rural New-Yorker*, discussing the high wages paid city workingmen, declares: "The difference between the wages of the man who produces food and of the man who builds a house or plasters a wall is so wicked that it ranks as one of the world's great inequalities. It is the fundamental trouble in the nation to-day." The basic fact, as the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin* sees it, is that the prices of farm products and of manufactured goods are seriously out of line.

But the optimistic note is characteristic of much recent comment on things agricultural. For instance, the opinion of the bankers of the country on the farm situation, as gathered at the recent Atlantic City convention of the American Bankers' Association, is summed up as follows by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "The agricultural industry of the country is not going to move backward because of the wheat situation. Neither is the farmer, excepting possibly some of those engaged wholly in wheat-raising, going to suffer financial loss this year; likewise business conditions as a whole will not feel, to any considerable extent, depression resulting from conditions in the wheat belt."



TAKING THE "EAT" OUT OF WHEAT

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

At the end of September the Federal Reserve agent for the Ninth District, which includes the important agricultural States of Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and parts of Wisconsin and Michigan, reported that while crop returns are in some respects disappointing, general conditions have improved, "and the net proceeds of the year's agricultural operations are better than for the previous year." The President of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank says that "more than 50 per cent. of the farmers are clear of debt, and 95 per cent. are in good financial condition." The Springfield *Republican* is convinced that "American agriculture as a whole is evidently having a good year," with this year's new farm wealth produced being worth about $15,000,000,000 as compared with $14,310,000,000 last year. That "the agricultural situation is improving" is the opinion of *The Rural Life and Farm Stock Journal* (Rochester), and *Capper's Weekly* agrees that "the pendulum has apparently reached the limit of its swing to the losing side and is coming back." It is agreed by the New York *Evening Post* and the Washington *Post* that the farm credits laws enacted in recent years have greatly helped the farmers. The Providence *Journal* speaks for a number of newspapers when it remarks that agriculture as a whole is "in a fairly satisfactory condition, the slump in prices being limited to wheat." And at that, says *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburgh), "the facts about wheat are less gloomy than the talk about it." *The Farm Journal* (Philadelphia) calls attention to several favorable developments for the wheat-grower: "First and most important, a 1923 wheat crop of only average size, with no vast, unmanageable surplus to depress prices. A probable increase in wheat consumption." "The 'grain futures' act upheld by the Supreme Court," and the steady growth of the cooperative movement, are hardly less significant, in the opinion of this farm editor.

To prevent a recurrence of the wheat crisis, farmers are being urged by numerous farm journals not to raise so much wheat and to diversify their crops. For instance, *Farm and Fireside* (New York) calls upon farmers in the great wheat belt in the central United States "to reduce our plantings of wheat to the pre-war level as rapidly as conditions on our farms will justify it."

FORCES BEHIND BULGARIA'S REVOLT

FERMENTING POLITICS in Bulgaria brings that Balkan nation to the front of the world's stage these days, just as fermented milk brought it into the headlines before Balkan uprisings became so common. At this moment, notes the Providence *Bulletin*, "the situation in Bulgaria is not only full of mystery, but it is also full of dynamite." The Sofia Government claims to have gained the upper hand, but conflicting newspaper reports indicate that this is subject to confirmation. But no matter how the present revolt of the peasants is settled, "there will still remain a smoldering fire of unrest and class hatred," writes Professor Albert H. Putney in the Baltimore *Sun*. Moreover, this authority tells us "the chances of war in the Balkans will be increased by the continuance of the Zankoff Ministry in power, and decreased by its overthrow at the hands of the peasant landowners."

A political disturbance in one Balkan State is likened by the Providence paper, so far as the other Balkan States are concerned, to "the casting of a pebble in a small pond; the surface ripples extend to the outer limits of the whole region." And there are many contributing factors to the present state of unrest in Bulgaria. Says *The Bulletin*, for instance, of the factors in Bulgaria's revolution:

"We know, even tho we have only incomplete facts as to the particular uprising now in progress, that the territorial divisions made at Versailles, and in the lesser conferences on post-war settlement, created in Southeastern Europe greater jealousies and stronger rivalries than existed even before the conflict. Altho age-old passions of hatred and malevolence were always strong among the racial groups forming the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire, those animosities have been increased tenfold by the partial separation of the groups into independent nations. Injecting into this situation feelings engendered by wide-spread Communistic and Soviet propaganda results in constant unrest.

"This is due to the fact that the military protection afforded by the Hapsburgs no longer obtains. Serbia, even tho enlarged to Jugo-Slavia, must arm more completely than ever. Czecho-Slovakia, with newly acquired freedom, is more apprehensive for her safety than when she formed an integral part of the Austrian dominions. Bulgaria and Roumania, at odds with one another, and terribly distrustful of their newly created neighbors, are engaged in constant intrigue.

"Aside from the military factor, the States that comprise Southeastern Europe, actuated by mutual dislikes, have attempted to erect economic barriers against one another that would be ludicrous if they were not so disastrous to business. Shippers of completely loaded freight cars, for instance, have been compelled to unload their cargoes at the international boundary line because the railroads of one country refuse to haul the cars that belong to the carriers of a neighboring country. Extortionate tariffs have been applied in the customs service.

"This, in substance, explains the underlying causes of political unrest in Bulgaria."

The events leading up to the present situation are thus described in a Philadelphia *North American* editorial:

"Inured as the Balkan States are to politics of a tempestuous sort, Bulgaria has had an exceptionally severe test since the close of the war-chaos due to defeat and the abdication of Czar Ferdinand, who was succeeded by his son, Boris III; four years of drastic agrarian rule; three months of repression by a Government of militarists and intellectuals; and now a series of insurrections by peasants and Communists.

"The world needs no reminder that the present disorders are of more than local concern, for it is always difficult to limit the effects of an outbreak of turbulence in the Balkans. Red Russia, having expended much money and effort to promote Bolshevism in Bulgaria, resents the expulsion of its agents and the hunting down of Communists; Roumania is watchful for any indication that the nationalistic rulers in Sofia aim to break down the Treaty of Neuilly, which readjusted the Balkan boundaries; and Jugo-Slavia has actually threatened war unless raiding bands of Bulgarian irregulars in Macedonia are suppressed. It is worth while, therefore, to glance at the causes and prospects of the disturbing situation.

"Delivered to the Teutonic alliance in the Great War by the ambitious and unscrupulous Ferdinand, Bulgaria paid heavily for having tolerated his autocratic rule, losing Thrace to the Greeks, Macedonia to the Jugo-Slavs, and the Dobrudja region on the north to the Roumanians, besides being assessed $550,000,000 for reparations to the Allies. These severe terms were embodied in the Treaty of Neuilly, signed November 27, 1919.

"Premier Alexander Stamboulisky, the idolized leader of the peasants, who comprise four-fifths of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Bulgaria, had become head of the Government at the elections in August, 1919, and put into immediate effect his policy of making peace with the Allies and with his country's neighbors. Moreover, the peasant Premier procured the reduction of Bulgaria's reparations bill to $110,000,000, payable in sixty years But in domestic affairs his policies were less enlightened, and finally brought him to a miserable end."

Following the overthrow of the Stamboulisky régime last June, came what foreign correspondents call the government of militarists and aristocrats. Says Professor Putney in his Baltimore *Sun* article:

"The party in control in Bulgaria is not only the reactionary party, but also the war party. In short, they may fairly be described as favoring a system of government modeled as closely as possible after the system of the German Empire before the war.

"There is far less harmony in the views of the opponents of the Government, they being divided into two distinct factions, which may be described as a liberal element and a radical element. The former look to the United States for their inspiration and the latter to Russia. At the present time, as is not unusual in revolutions, the commanding position has passed into the hands of the extreme radical faction. On questions of foreign policy the two factions are united in favor of peace and friendly relation with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

"If the militarists and reactionaries continue in power, they would hardly be rash enough to attack the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes unaided, but would not hesitate to join in an attack upon that country should a war against it be begun by Italy.

"Bulgaria and Italy, at the present time, are natural allies, both on account of the similar character of the existing governments of the two countries and their common desire for aggression upon the Jugo-Slavs."

Some members of the Stamboulisky party even deny the legality of the occupancy of the throne by King Boris, we are told. To quote from a letter which Professor Putney recently received from a "member of this party who was very close personally to the late Prime Minister":

"Let it be remembered that the former Bulgarian King, who plunged Bulgaria into the war on the side of Germany against the will of the people and without the consent of the Parliament, issued a manifesto announcing his abdication in behalf of his son, then the Crown Prince Boris. The latter issued another manifesto announcing that he began to reign as King Boris.

"These two royal manifestoes are unconstitutional—first, because King Ferdinand, when leaving the country and the throne, had no right, according to Article 19 of the Bulgarian Constitution, to vest the Government in anybody except the Ministerial Council, and second, because Crown Prince Boris, according to Article 31 of the Bulgarian Constitution, could not assume the Government until after taking the oath and announcing this to the people by proclamation.

"Nearly five years have passed, and still King Boris has not found time to see to it that the great National Assembly be called together before which to take the oath as Article 34 of the Bulgarian Constitution provided. He fears that the National Assembly may not accept his royal oath and may lawfully elect a new King, or very probably may proclaim Bulgaria a republic."

However, observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"It is hazardous to wager opinions as to the present situation or the future prospects in this out-of-the-way little country. On all sides it is hemmed in by traditional enemies. Any report emanating from surrounding capitals must either be dismissed or taken with salt. But it can be said, at this distance, that Bulgaria's plight at best is serious.

LABOR'S OWN VIEW OF THE RED "BORERS"

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET PLOT to make a "Red" henchman of every union worker in the United States, revealed through "an independent, searching investigation" by the United Mine Workers of America, and discust in the September 29 issue of THE DIGEST, apparently is not causing the presidents of other international unions to lose a great amount of sleep, it is interesting and important to know, altho one of the railroad brotherhoods claims that similar efforts are being made to penetrate that organization. Moreover, asserts *The Commercial Telegraphers Journal* (Chicago), in reply to a questionnaire which THE DIGEST sent to the editors of the labor-union press in the United States, "there is more Red propaganda in the United States to-day than could be described in many newspaper pages, and the Moscow Communist attempt to rule or ruin the legitimate American Trades Union movement is a real menace to the American worker." And "W. Z. Foster, disciple of Lenin, is the most active boll weevil" in this boring-from-within campaign, avers this Chicago journal. This organ, in a statement that seems to be representative of those labor publications which recognize the existence of a "Red" menace, intimates that the Communist movement in American labor circles is no new development, when it says:

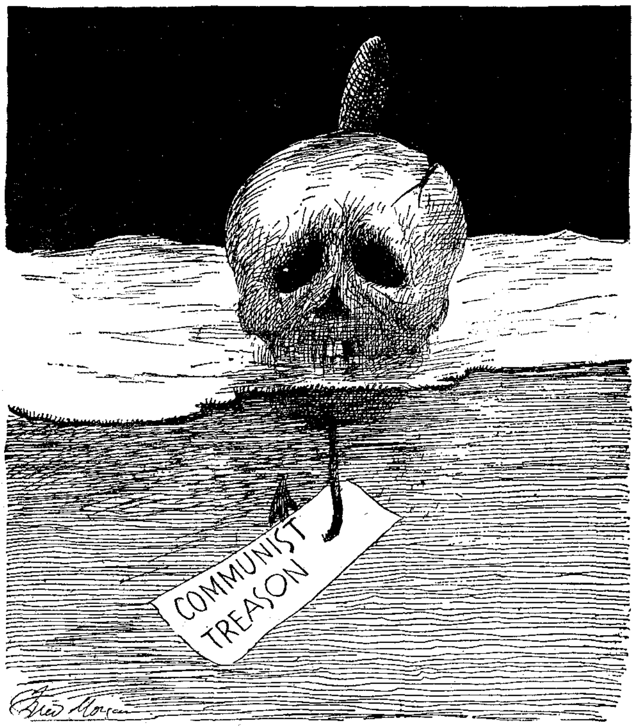
> "Even tho Foster's connection with Moscow had not been exposed by the American Federation of Labor, his persistent and costly campaign for amalgamation of all craft unions under one or more easily controlled industrial organizations would be cause for suspicion in the light of experience. But the advocacy of a Labor party, in opposition to the wisdom and experience of officers of the American Federation of Labor and following the remarkable success of the slogan, 'Elect your friends; defeat your enemies,' in last fall's election, can mean but one thing: Moscow is getting impatient and is demanding action for its gold.
>
> "We have no quarrel with the form of government adopted by the Russian people. We do not deny the Russian workers the privilege of organizing along industrial lines, with a dictator at their head. They can enjoy eating sunflower-seed bread and collecting millions of rubles per day as wages, but let them keep their hands out of our troubles."

Other editors of labor journals, cooperating in an attempt to throw further light on the situation, show by letters and statements that a Communist onslaught against their particular union exists, but that it has not made or will be unable to make any headway. "There is not a labor organization in America that is free from those who seek to destroy the constructive labor movement, but the efforts of these radicals are bound to fail," maintains the president of the Pattern Makers League of America, with headquarters at Cincinnati. The editor of *The Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Journal* (Kansas City) likewise has reason to believe that efforts are constantly being made to win over members of this international brotherhood. "And the arbitrary and unjust attitude of hard-boiled railroad officials gives just as effective aid to the Bolshevists as the paid agents of the movement," declares this editor of the boilermakers' official organ. *The Maintenance of Way Employees Journal*, of Detroit, likewise admits the presence of "boll-weevils," and the reason they are making headway, says this editor, is that "maintenance-of-way employees have suffered more from wage reductions and have received less consideration at the hands of the railway executives and government tribunals than any other class." Continues the editor of this labor journal:

> "The railway maintenance-of-way employees represent the largest single group of railway employees coming within the jurisdiction of any railway labor organization, and for this reason, our organization, more than any other railway labor organization, perhaps, has been singled out as a field with possibilities for propaganda and agitation, of the Foster-Reuthenberg kind.
>
> "Fundamentally, railway employees are not a revolutionary class, but rather men who are loyal to the constituted laws and authorities of the land, and men who take particular pride in their profession. However, the fact that the Railway Labor Board would issue and recommend a scale of wages for railway employees, such as trackmen, as low as 25 and 27 cents per hour, in these days of high cost of living, is causing discontent and planting the seeds of a revolutionary spirit."

The *modus operandi* of the so-called Communist forces in America is thus described by the president of the above organization in warning the membership against attending a conference called in Edmonton, Alberta, by William Z. Foster, of the Trade Union Educational League:

> "In order that our members may be informed fully on this subject, I may state that this invitation to said conference does not have the indorsement of our organization or of any other *bona fide* labor organization, but is simply an attempt by the Communistic elements on both sides of the boundary line to foment unnecessary strife and cause confusion and distrust in the ranks of labor. The natural reaction after the great world upheaval, coupled with the general unrest in the world to-day, has left an opening for such men, but the organized labor movement in Canada can only expect disintegration and confusion from any attempt by self-appointed 'labor leaders' to present a panacea that would deliver suffering humanity from all its ills as if by magic.
>
> "I am thoroughly of the opinion that no good can come of any 'boring within' as practised by half a dozen different organizations which have sprung up in recent years, all claiming to have in their hand the magic wand that will transform the poorly paid worker into a well-paid, prosperous citizen overnight."



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FISHING!

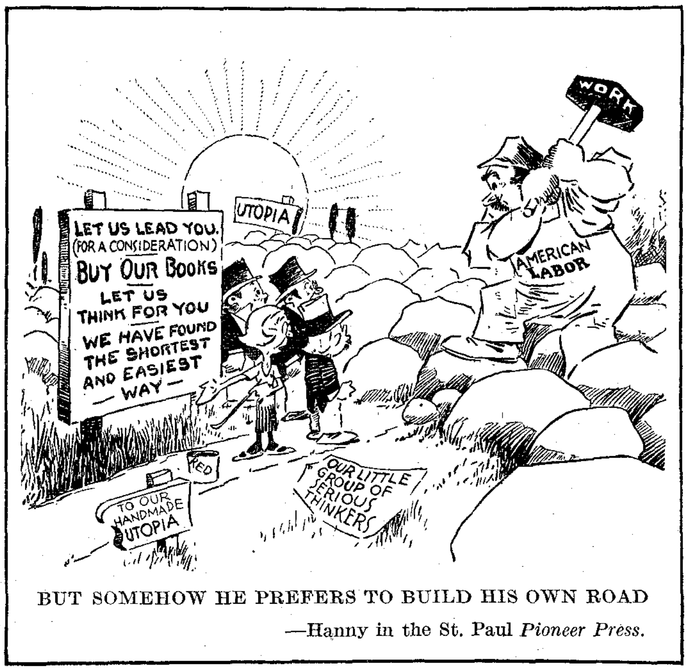
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Readers will recall the warning of the United Mine Workers of America two weeks ago that—

> "The Communist movement in the next twelve months will be conducted along more intensive lines than it has at any time in the past. The labor organizations will meet their greatest assaults and attacks, and the Communists will make greater efforts than they have at any time in the past to get possession of them."

While the Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (Washington) and the President of the United Textile Workers of America (New York) admit that "there are some men who are 'boring from within' in an effort to capture the American labor movement," such organizations as the Amalgamated

Lithographers of America (New York), the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Albany), the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union (Kansas City), the National Window Glass Workers (Cleveland), the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance (Cincinnati), the International Union of Soft Drink Workers (Cincinnati), the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs (Indianapolis), the editor of *The Railway Clerk* (Cincinnati), and the Secretary of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union agree that "if any Bolshevist effort is being made to penetrate" their particular organization, "it is too weak to have attracted any attention," to quote the above publication. The Indianapolis organization explains this state of affairs by reminding us that its membership is 100-per cent. English-speaking and 95 per cent. American citizens, while the hotel and restaurant employees' union quotes that section of its by-laws which acts as a deterrent to "Red" activities:


WORK
UTOPIA
LET US LEAD YOU (FOR A CONSIDERATION)
BUY OUR BOOKS
LET US THINK FOR YOU
WE HAVE FOUND THE SHORTEST AND EASIEST WAY
AMERICAN LABOR
RED
TO OUR HANDMADE UTOPIA
OUR LITTLE GROUP OF SERIOUS THINKERS

BUT SOMEHOW HE PREFERS TO BUILD HIS OWN ROAD

—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"Every applicant or member not a citizen by birth or naturalization, coming from countries other than covered by the name and charter of this international union, shall make their declaration of intention to become a citizen, and must perfect their naturalization as soon as they are entitled thereto. Failure to perfect citizenship is subject to cancellation of membership."

The editor of *The Machinists' Journal* (Washington) also writes:

"In reply to your inquiry as to whether Bolshevist efforts are being made to win over the International Association of Machinists, permit me to say that insofar as I have any knowledge of such attempts, I am obliged to answer in the negative. It naturally follows, however, that in an organization as large as ours there are bound to be many extremists. We have our share of the ultra-radical element of the labor movement, but there is not the remotest possibility of their obtaining control of the affairs of the International Association. One of the most progressive labor unions in the world, its members have never been committed to ultra-radical policies. I am convinced, therefore, that no disrupting element will ever succeed by 'boring from within' or attacking from without in gaining control of our Association. It is true that there are many of our members who endorse the form of amalgamation advocated by the Trade Union Educational League, and perhaps it is also true that they are endeavoring to influence others to their way of thinking. They are, of course, clearly within their rights in pursuing such a course, but the opinions they hold on the subject in no way commits the International Association of Machinists to the plan."

Like *The Maintenance of Way Journal*, quoted in the beginning, *The Railroad Trainman*, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Cleveland), replies that—

"If there are any Bolshevist efforts directly being made to affect the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, we are not aware of it. We are advised from time to time that in the large industrial centers, particularly, very many of the members of this organization are supposed to hold membership in the I. W. W. or one of the 'one big union' organizations, but of this we have no certain knowledge. We have every reason to believe, however, that the doctrines preached by the associations in sympathy with the Bolshevist Government have been absorbed to some extent by the younger members of the Brotherhood, who are carried away by the promises of personal advantage to them that are made by the Communist propagandists. However, we have no fear that this organization will fall a prey to Communistic propaganda. There is a difference between the membership of the railroad transportation organizations and the United Mine Workers. The former are, for the most part, all native born, and in any event are American citizens, while the latter have very many members of foreign birth who are not citizens."

But, admits this railroad trainmen's journal:

"It is true there is discontent among railroad transportation employees, due, for the most part, to the fact that during the period of government control they were not given comparative increases in pay or service conditions that were awarded other classes engaged in railway service. This discontent is the cause for whatever manifestations of sympathy have been shown to radical propaganda."

From the editor of *The California Oil Worker* (Bakersfield) comes an entirely different version of the damage the "Red" movement is doing in the United States. In this editor's opinion:

"The so-called 'Red' is taken altogether too seriously by the public. He is not always the sinister individual pictured by space writers who gather their daily sustenance by giving the public a 'hypo jolt' for jaded nerves. We Americans are a sensation-loving people, and without our 'shot' each day we become apathetic. This is a fact well known to writers, who find a wonderful and fertile field from which to gather material for a 'Red' scare.

"Personally, I do not take the 'Red' seriously. For years I was associated with the radical movement of America, and I found the extremists among them to be the most harmless of men, mere phrase-mongers and shibboleth-shouters, who reveled in the limelight. They had run the whole gamut of radicalism, from mild municipal ownership to Sovietism, and none of it meant anything in their lives except as an outlet of expression for their 'dreams.' One year they were found with the Socialists, then with the I. W. W., and back again to municipal and government ownership, possibly following with a coöperative scheme to relieve the ills of suffering humanity.

"I do not believe there is any danger of the radical element capturing the American labor movement if the employers will use a modicum of common sense. The 'captains of industry' are a greater menace to American institutions than all the world's 'Reds.' Drastic laws, oppression, injunctions, military rule and unfair court decisions have a greater tendency to drive the workers into the radical camp than all the propaganda and preaching of 'Reds.'

"During times of industrial peace the 'Reds' will make no headway in the American labor movement. This is evident from the miners' action in driving from their organization the Communists who were endeavoring to change the course of the miners' union, but had there been a strike and had the miners gone down to defeat, the possibility of another story looms large.

"The American workman has no concept of a revolutionary movement, but driven to desperation he quickly becomes an outlaw with but one idea in mind, that of exacting vengeance upon his oppressors. Once an outlaw, the American worker becomes a thousandfold more dangerous than all the 'Red' hordes from here to Russia.

"The 'Red' has a vague idea of some program, establishment of a government directed by the proletariat, but the desperate worker has no such idea. He merely looks for a chance to get even.

"Recognition of the American labor movement by American employers will kill the 'Red' movement in America. The workers are more interested in the recognition of their unions than in the recognition of the Soviet Government. Collective bargaining appeals more to the American worker than running the Government. When employers recognize this fact the 'Red' peril will have vanished."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

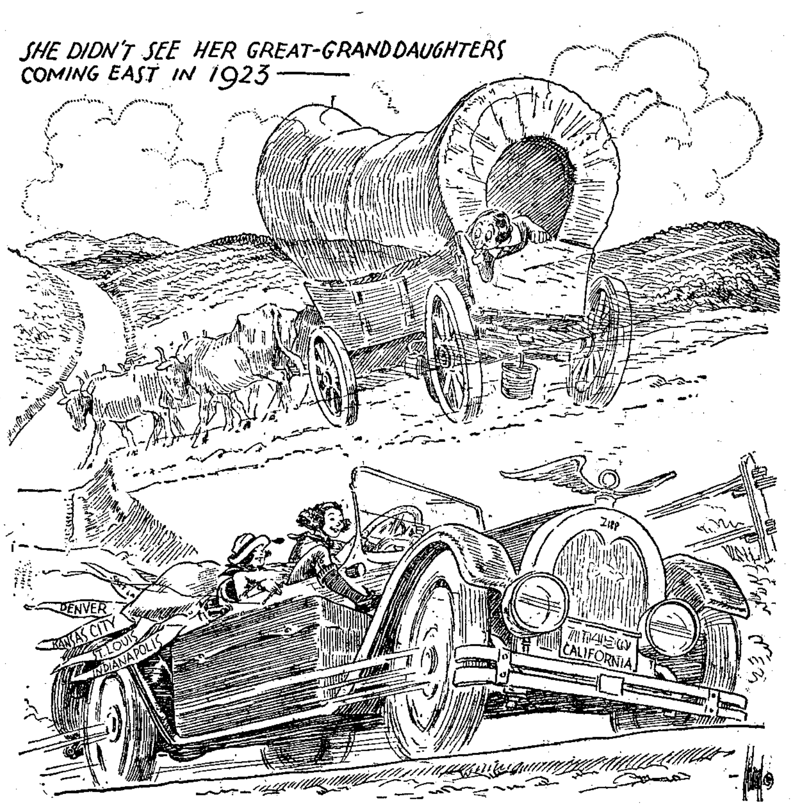
Coolidge believes that silence, at any rate, can not be misquoted.—*Asheville Times.*

Hon. Lit. Digest is the most impartial umpire in the big league.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A man used to get into trouble by sowing wild oats. Now he gets there by sowing wheat.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Gifford Pinchot's chances next year will be considered at greater length in May when the last of the coal bills is in.—*Detroit News.*

King Alfonso of Spain must have received advice from a Kansas politician. At least, he seems to have acted upon the well-known adage: "If you can't lick 'em, jine 'em." — *Kansas City Times.*


SHE DIDN'T SEE HER GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTERS COMING EAST IN 1923 ——
DENVER
KANSAS CITY
ST LOUIS
INDIANAPOLIS
ZIP
CALIFORNIA

ONE THRILL GREAT-GRANDMOTHER WAS SPARED WHEN SHE WENT WEST IN 1849

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Fisher's index report shows a drop in prices. We can hear a pin drop, but we didn't hear that. —*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

In an industrial controversy, the people never are asked to say how much they would like to be soaked.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Any fool can make war," says Lord Curzon —and that is the reason why wise men have to arm themselves.—*Boston Transcript.*

A magazine writer says we need a new religion. But let's not do anything rash until we try the old one.—*New Britain Herald.*

Senator Underwood is either for or against the Geneva League of Nations, and he doesn't care who knows it.—*Washington Post.*

Something is wrong with public life in America when a sojourn in Moscow is necessary to fit a statesman for Washington.—*Cleveland Times.*

There is no particular advantage in being able to see both sides of a question unless you can get a job on The Literary Digest.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We do not blame Wilhelm for rewriting the Bible. It contains some passages that must worry him considerably.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Another reason why there were so many born leaders in the old days was because there were so many born followers.—*Stamford Advocate.*

Creditors of Germany frown on French direct action, but they will be on hand for their share in case any assets are uncovered.—*Dallas News.*

Scuttles and bins,
Scuttles and bins—
When the strike's settled
The gouging begins.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

Paragrapher said it was to be hoped that the "r" in September would stand for rain; and we hope the "c" in October will stand for coal. We can be pretty certain that the "b" in November will stand for bill. And as for "U" and "I" in PUBLIC, we know darn well what we stand for.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

What many automobiles need is not four-wheel brakes, but fore-sighted drivers.—*Omaha Bee.*

All men are born free and equal, but some of them grow up and get married.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Ford says he is "not running for or against anything." But some Ford always is.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Calvin Coolidge isn't worrying about renomination. Predestination is part of the Calvinistic doctrine.—*Associated Editors.*

"Every State except Vermont has artificial ice factories."—*Newspaper filler.* Evidently a sly suggestion that Calvin Coolidge is the real stuff and Henry Cabot Lodge an imitation.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Lloyd George's new book is called "Is It Peace?" and if he doesn't know, who does? He helped make it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

We are not so sure that the low price of wheat troubles the average farmer as much as the price of gasoline.—*Cleveland Times.*

The book of etiquette doesn't mention it, but it is considered good form to return the book of etiquette you borrow.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The average man now lives thirty-one years longer than he did in 1800. He has to in order to get his taxes paid.—*Athens (Ga.) News.*

The Japanese earthquake killed nearly as many people as are killed by the automobiles of America in a year.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Twentieth century philanthropy gives five millions to stricken Japan and a million and a half to Dempsey, Firpo, Rickard & Co.—*Cleveland Times.*

Ah, well, when the churches discover they can't successfully compete with the theater, perhaps they will try religion again.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

From the operators' point of view the strike was too short, giving them hardly any opportunity to get rid of their asbestos coal.—*Detroit News.*

When the meek inherit the earth, they will come into possession of a lot of problems no meek man can handle.—*Eugene (Oregon) Daily Guard.*

The chief difficulty with the harmony of nations is that every power wants to beat the war drum and none is willing to play second fiddle.—*Asheville Times.*

An Oklahoma bandit talked politics while he robbed a train. We have known the same thing to happen when it was not a train that was being robbed.—*Cleveland Times.*

"I do not wish to undermine the Constitution," says Marquis Estella, after kicking out the Cabinet, sending the Cortes (Parliament) home, exiling thirty-one of his political enemies, and constituting himself the head of the Spanish Government, thus demonstrating that the Spaniards are not entirely devoid of a sense of humor.—*New York Call.*

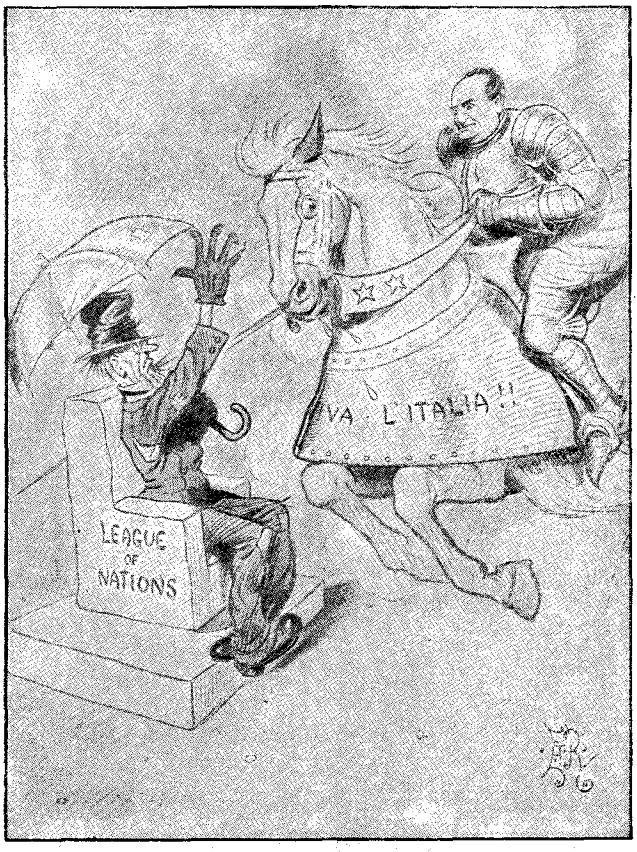
FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW THE LEAGUE EMERGES FROM THE CORFU ORDEAL

WHETHER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS showed power or impotence in dealing with the Greek-Italian crisis is a subject of hot debate between the enemies and the friends of this organization in the European press. And this despite the fact that Geneva correspondents relate that Premier Mussolini surrendered his whole position "so as to be allowed to march out of the Assembly carrying his colors" when his representative Salandra signed a statement to the effect that "any dispute between members of the League likely to lead to a rupture is within the sphere of action of the League." It will be recalled that the Corfu incident began with the assassination in Epirus of three Italian officers, attached to the Albanian Boundary Commission. The Mussolini Government held the Greek Government responsible for these murders, and the Italian fleet by way of reprisal bombarded the Island of Corfu and occupied it. The incident was closed "for the present," as some skeptical observers remark, with a demonstration of apology by Greek warships and the promise of the Greek Government of an indemnity to Italy of 50 million lire ($2,160,000). The attitude of the Italian Government is explained in one of its organs, the *Corriere Italiano,* which says that those who are in favor of submitting the question of Italy's bombardment and occupation of Corfu to the League failed to realize that they were "committing a grave offense against the fundamental principle on which the League was based," and it adds:

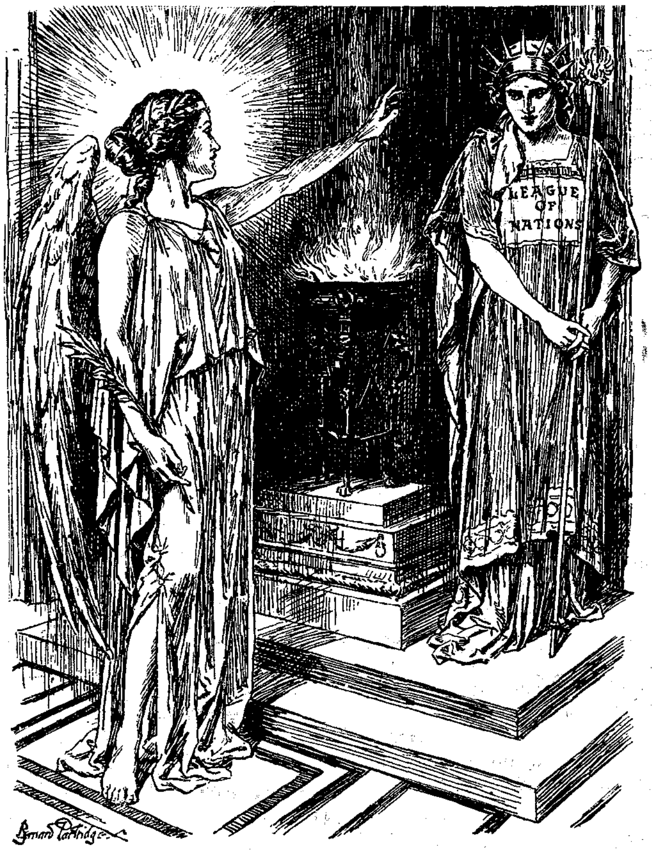
> "This principle is that the League of Nations, in case of a grave violation of international law, should immediately espouse the cause of the nation offended and proceed with the greatest possible alacrity to punish the offending nation. In the present instance, however, it would appear as if the League of Nations intended to do just the contrary, and, by means of a lengthy procedure of inquiry and discussion, delay or procrastinate just punishment for a political crime that has no parallel in history, and such as was not even perpetrated during the exceptional period of illegality during the war. The rôles were thus inverted. The vulgar assassin appeared clothed in the skin of the innocent lamb demanding protection and defense, and the designs of the representatives of the nations in solemn assembly, instead of being associated for obtaining international justice, were calculated to protect and defend the culprit rather than place him among international criminals and outlaws. It was impossible for Italy to permit the question to be discust in such an atmosphere. Italy did not object to the legitimate intervention of an international body, such as the Conference of Ambassadors, but she was fully justified in not submitting a question of national honor and dignity to the League of Nations, which ignored that vital principle."

A tolerant skepticism about the capacity of the League is exprest by the Paris *Europe Nouvelle,* which says that never once has it been ready to "secure respect for its



"HALF A LEAGUE ONWARD"

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: "I say, sir! You—hum—you really mustn't go careering about the place like this! I shall have to—er—ahem!—be very cross with you presently, and perhaps say something rather pointed!" —*The Bystander* (London).



THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

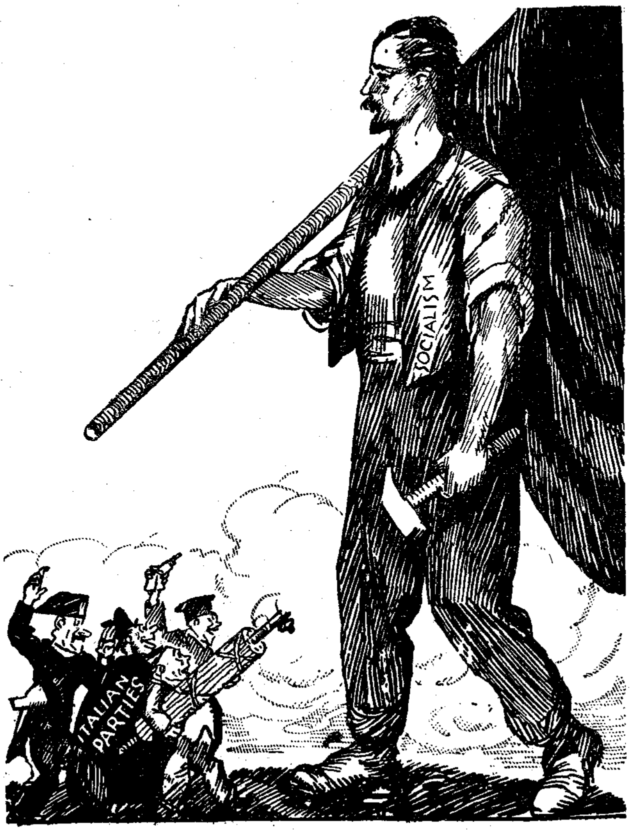
PEACE "This is my temple and you are its priestess. Guard well the sacred flame." —*Punch* (London).

CONTRASTING BRITISH VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE

decisions and its covenants by force," and this weekly goes on to remark:

"It is not only in its dealings with great Powers that it has revealed this impotence. Any one who recalls the sinuous developments of the Vilna wrangle will admit it. Doubtless it is safe to predict that in the case of a scandalous out-and-out violation of international law, the League of Nations could arouse world-wide wrath against the guilty State. But such clean-cut issues are rare, even in this wicked world. You still find neutrals who question if Germany was really responsible for the war of 1914.

"Let us face realities. The League of Nations is at present only a roof suspended in air. That is why *L'Europe Nouvelle* has continued to look forward to political groupings based upon common interests and geographical propinquity—such groupings, especially, as that achieved by the Little Entente. It is probable that, if Greece had belonged to a well-established group of this kind, Italy would have thought twice before hesitating to go to Geneva."



THE UNION AGAINST SOCIALISM IN ITALY

ITALIAN SOCIALISM: "But it will pass!"
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

But the founders of the League of Nations accomplished something useful while they were "chasing the chimera of universal peace," this Paris weekly concedes, and declares that while the League is no tribunal, it is a wonderful instrument of conciliation, for,

"By getting together a body of experts splendidly equipped for the study of international problems, and by holding annual meetings of the principal European statesmen, the League of Nations has become a chamber where all European difficulties can be examined with a view to adjustment."

In sharp contrast to this view of the efficacy of the League is the statement of Premier Baldwin at the opening of the Imperial Conference in London, which reads in part as follows:

"Within the last few weeks we have been faced by a sudden crisis in the relations between Greece and Italy, which threatened at one moment to assume serious proportions, but which I am glad to say has now been settled. I do not desire to anticipate what will be said later upon this subject, but I wish in my present speech to call your particular attention to the very useful, and in my opinion effective, part played in this crisis by the League of Nations. I am aware that there are many people who consider that the League has missed a very obvious opportunity of establishing its prestige in quarters where it has hitherto been either derided or ignored. The temptation to treat dramatically and violently such a crisis is one to which a less statesmanlike body than the League Council might pardonably have succumbed.

"I consider that the members of the Council of the League deserve the greatest credit for having placed the permanent interests of peace above what might have seemed the immediate interests of the League itself. And in this moderation they have been amply justified. There is no single person possessing real knowledge of the recent crisis or any settled experience of a similar crisis in the past who does not realize to-day that had the League not existed and acted as it did, a resort to arms would almost inevitably have taken place, and that had the Council of the League not shown a wise discretion, for which in some quarters they have been assailed, the outcome of the crisis might have been very different."

MUSSOLINI'S ALLIANCE WITH LABOR

"A TRAGIC ABSURDITY" is the phrase with which an Italian Socialist editor describes the alliance between the Italian Federation of Labor and the Fascists. It is an alliance fulfilling the desire exprest by Mussolini in an address before the Chamber of Deputies not long ago, and, as the Italian newspapers remind us, he declared: "I would be exceedingly happy if I could get the direct representatives of the organized workers into my Government." He has succeeded. At their recent meeting in Milan, delegates representing twenty-one chambers of Labor and thirty-five National Trade Federations voted to cooperate with Mussolini, thus breaking with the Communists. By way of explaining how this came about, the Italian press quote from an address by the General Secretary, D'Aragona, who told the delegates:

"A month ago I was asked if I should find it difficult to meet Mussolini. I answered, 'No, but I must be accompanied by other representatives of the Federation.' The conversation took place, and it developed in the most courteous way. We went over the situation of the new labor movement, and Mussolini spoke of our cooperating. We said that the cooperation we could promise the Government could be only technical, considering the Syndicalistic nature of the Federation. In other words, we could be represented in the advisory state bodies and in all bodies where the interests of labor and production are discust."

Mussolini concluded the conversation "by showing himself convinced that, given the present state of things, there was nothing better to do than to create an atmosphere of fellowship among the different labor organizations." This the General Secretary undertook to accomplish. It seems to have been easy. In Milan, where he was the principal speaker, he emphasized the "necessity of keeping the Syndicalist movement absolutely independent of political parties." At the final session of the convention, two motions were made, one by the Cooperationists, the other by the Communists and Maximalists. The Cooperationists won, greatly to the disgust of the *Critica Sociale*, a Socialist review, which calls the result "a tragic absurdity," tho "less spectacular when viewed as only a fraction in the tragic absurdity of all the political life of this period," and we are told:

"The Government's new attitude toward the leaders of the labor organizations is a product of motives at once numerous and delicate and all looking to the prestige of the country abroad. The Fascists can not afford to let the world believe that they represent an anti-labor and anti-proletarian State."

The Milan *Popolo d' Italia*, Mussolini's organ, explains that Mussolini "wants to make effective all the powers of the nation" in order to create "even through the dynamic competition of classes" a superior harmony which may allow a new, strong impulse both of production and of expansion. And this Milan paper adds: "The necessities of the present time forbid the exploitation of the legitimate interests of the laboring classes by factions and a small class of political bosses and parasites." The Naples *Mattino* warns "the survivors of Socialism" against making too much of the difficulties that beset the new alliance. Such an alliance was "inevitable," thinks the *Mattino*, which goes on to say that "the experiment with Socialism was a failure," while the *Giornale d'Italia* remarks that the victory "represents the epilog of that Socialistic breakdown which began last year with the clamorous failure of the so-called 'legalitarian strike,' and bankrupted all the postulates and idealistic doctrines of the Reds." Italian sentiment in America, as exprest by the New York *Progresso Italo-Americano*, strongly favors the alliance between labor and Fascism. We read:

"Italian labor has definitely freed itself from all political slavery, realizing after long and sad experience that only liberty can guarantee a peaceful life. Thus a long tradition disappears which had accustomed the Italians to think of labor and Socialism as Siamese twins. In the United States we have long been used to the idea of keeping labor independent of the Socialist party, and, apparently, of all political parties."

Says the New York *Corriere d'America:*

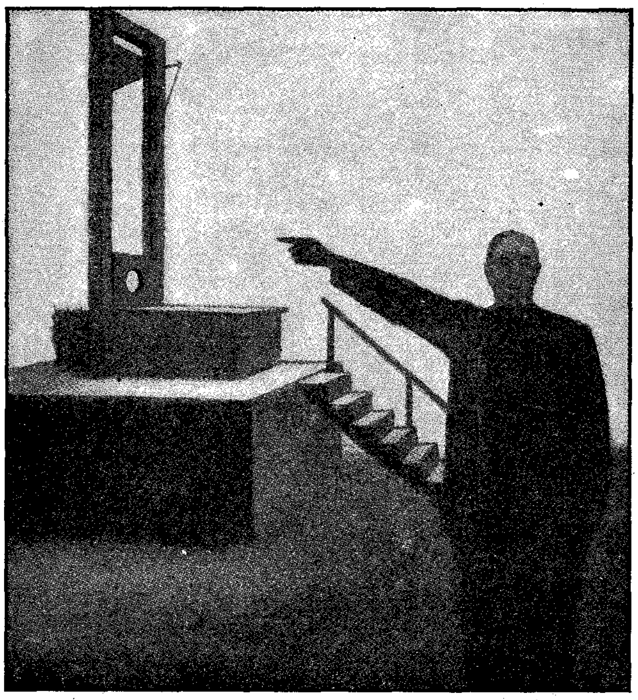
"The transformation of Italy from a country of endemic disorders into a country of domestic peace, tranquillity and co-operation is demonstrated by an event which would have seemed a dream a year ago: that event is the recent renunciation of class warfare by the General Federation of Labor.

"This means the defeat of Communism and revolutionary socialism which had chained the working masses of Italy to the theory of proletarian warfare against capitalism. From this moment the General Federation of Labor ceases to be a subversive organization, and becomes an organization of the type of the American trade unions.

"Fascism had attracted over a million workers to its labor organizations with the result that the General Federation of Labor was left with no more than a quarter of a million members. This remnant of the old, huge, radical army surrenders; it cuts the last ties with the Communism and follows the movement of the Italian people to national economic reconstruction."

BETTER DAYS IN EGYPT.—The most truly representative Egyptian, as the Nationalist leader, Zaghlul Pasha, is described, is back in Egypt, where, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "happily martial law no longer reigns," and it adds:

"He arrives on the eve of the primary elections for the Legislative Assembly which were postponed owing to difficulty in drawing up accurate lists of electors. Thus he will be able to help to start Egypt on her new and sadly overdue life of real independence. It is eighteen months since the Protectorate was abolished and nominal independence proclaimed. But martial law continued to be enforced by the British authority until the summer of this year, and the most vital questions to be settled between Great Britain and Egypt are still outstanding. The right of movement of British troops on Egyptian territory to safeguard the Suez Canal, the defense of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, the protection of foreign interests and minorities, and the Sudan, are problems that await final solutions. They are 'reserved' for further discussion."



A GERMAN WARNING TO RHINELAND SEPARATISTS

"Let the betrayers of their country ascend the French throne!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

FREE RHINELAND FIASCO

A DEATH-LIST of ten civilians and two security police with a wounded-list of two hundred, including seven policemen, are the casualties of the Free Rhineland outbreak at Duesseldorf on September 30, and the record is declared by Herr Matthes, leader of the Separatists of that city, to be a stimulus to further efforts at independence by the people who are "disgusted with Prussianism through this day's massacre." Herr Matthes is quoted in Duesseldorf dispatches as bitterly criticizing the French authorities for not intervening soon enough, and he said: "Had the French placed a few detachments of troops in the city, or drawn a cordon across the side streets nothing would have happened." According to Paris dispatches the attitude of the French Government is that the only rôle of the French at Duesseldorf was to reestablish order and it is said that they acted "neither for nor against the Rhineland Separatist movement, but simply intervened when German police fired into the defenseless crowd." The Green Police, as they are called, were disarmed and arrested to prevent a repetition of the shooting, and France's position is set forth in an official communiqué which serves at the same time as a retort to the charges that France favors the Separatists. We read:

"France has nothing to do with the Separatist campaign. She neither encourages nor discourages it. But she has the duty of maintaining order in the territories occupied by her troops.

"The Germans had advised their compatriots to stay away from the manifestants. This advice was so badly followed that the Security Police lost their heads and fired on inoffensive manifestants. That moment the duty of our men was to restore order. They did so."

The Rhineland Separatists chose Duesseldorf as a rallying point "only because they were assured of the armed protection of the French garrison in that city," which is the headquarters of the occupying Powers, it is alleged in Berlin dispatches which charge that the neutrality of the French is "only camouflage," and we read:

"The German leaders in Duesseldorf point out that the French troops cleared the streets of the resident population early in the afternoon, reserving the thoroughfares for the Separatist demonstrators, whose 'defense guards' are declared to have comprised detachments armed with revolvers and blackjacks. The fatal shooting began, the Germans assert, when the Separatists attacked a German police officer, whose rescue was attempted by a patrol of Green Police.

"It is believed in official circles here in Berlin that, despite the fatalities which accompanied yesterday's demonstration, a decisive defeat was suffered by the Separatists, in that they failed to make a formal proclamation of a Rhineland republic. The Government, it is stated, is receiving emphatic assurances from all points in the Ruhr and the Rhineland that the overwhelming majority of the German populace is unwavering in its opposition to the secessionist movement."

The object of the independent Rhineland parties who are all united in a single organization, is to create a republic of the

Rhineland and Ruhr to be entirely separate from the German Reich, and from other German States, according to Herr von Metzen, as quoted by an American correspondent at Duesseldorf, to whom he said:

"In the next war, if we can not prevent it, it will be the Rhineland which will suffer what northern France suffered in the recent war. It will be our country which will be devastated, and that is what we are out to prevent. There is no other way in our opinion but complete independence with a world guaranty behind us, and we are going to try to get it. . . .

"Against any French annexation of the Rhineland, we Rhinelanders would fight as bitterly as any Germans. But we believe we are less likely to run any risk of that than of greater dominaation by Prussia."

PAPYRUS, AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ISSUE

GOOD FEELING between the United States and Britain is a plant receiving careful nurture in the press on both sides of the Atlantic, and some factors in Anglo-American relations may seem surprizing to those who can not imagine international sport in any way linked with international politics. But not a few English observers note the connection, and among them is a department editor of the London *Outlook*, who emphasizes his belief that "international sport, fairly fought out under fair conditions, makes for good feeling and should be encouraged." But this writer confesses that he feels some misgivings about the voyage to America of Papyrus, the Derby winner, "in his box lined with air-cushions, accompanied by England's most famous jockey, by trainers, veterinary surgeon and attendants." He tells us further:

"The match between Papyrus and an American champion, most racing experts agree, is almost certain to be won by the latter, and with such ease that Donoghue on the back of the loser can give no exhibition of his skill. Papyrus is not a great horse, as his St. Leger defeat proves. But that is not the point. No horse could make such a voyage and do himself justice in a race soon after landing in a strange climate, under strange conditions. Even human athletes, who know and allow for the results of such a trip, require acclimatization. The race will be run, America will win, and then we shall all smile and make the excuses that I am now making in advance, and we shall be told that we are 'bad sports' and can not take a whipping. Certainly none of the men who ordinarily win classics would have accepted Major Belmont's challenge. Most of them are sorry that the ultra-generous financial offer made to an owner who is relatively a poor man was such that, win or lose, he could not refuse without a considerable sacrifice. We are proud of our thoroughbreds, and I do not like to see a Derby winner butchered to make a New York holiday. Mr. Irish, I think, should have countered by offering to race the best American three-year-old in Iceland, or Rio de Janeiro, or some other neutral spot where each animal would suffer the same handicaps and have to undergo a long voyage."

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BRITAIN'S EQUINE ENVOY

Papyrus, the famous Derby winner, arriving on American soil to be welcomed as a "distinguished foreign visitor."

A BIG COAL-FIELD FOUND IN IRELAND

AN INCREDULOUS SMILE may be the first greeting that the mere suggestion of the "development of Ireland's natural resources" will receive from a skeptical Irish public, we are told, which has long since ceased to take this common cant of their political spellbinders as legal tender. But now these doubtful ones are confronted with the report of an official commission on the subject of the Tyrone coal-field, which lies in Ulster and promises a very rich yield. The Dublin *Weekly Irish Times* remarks quaintly that while "this to be sure is but another commission," still it is generally known that "work and not talk" has been going forward in northern Tyrone for many months, and that the coal-fields there are now well past both the theoretical and the experimental stage. We read then:

"The engineer reported that at Coalisland two shafts over a thousand feet deep had been sunk, and that these had passed through no fewer than ten seams of coal averaging three feet in thickness. The colliery now established is intended to work on a small scale only and is expected to produce approximately two thousand tons a week for a period of about forty years. Four hundred men will be employed at first, but this number will be increased to a thousand in a little while. The extent of the proposed operation of this colliery gives no true indication of the size of the coal-field. The consulting engineer, whose evidence was taken by the Commission explained that there probably were two hundred million tons, and possibly much more 'in sight,' and lying between the existing colliery and Lough Neagh."

What it would mean to Ireland if this coal could be raised can be estimated, says this weekly, when we remember that the country's annual consumption is about 4,000,000 tons. For the present the need of cheap electrical power in such northern towns as Cookstown, Portadown, Lurgan, and in Belfast itself, it is said, has caused the mine-owners to consider the establishment of a turbo-generating plant at the pithead, and the sale of the resulting electrical energy instead of the coal. Yet it is questioned whether coal, however plentiful, can be carried from northern Tyrone to Belfast at a rate that will enable it to compete with British sea-borne coal. But—

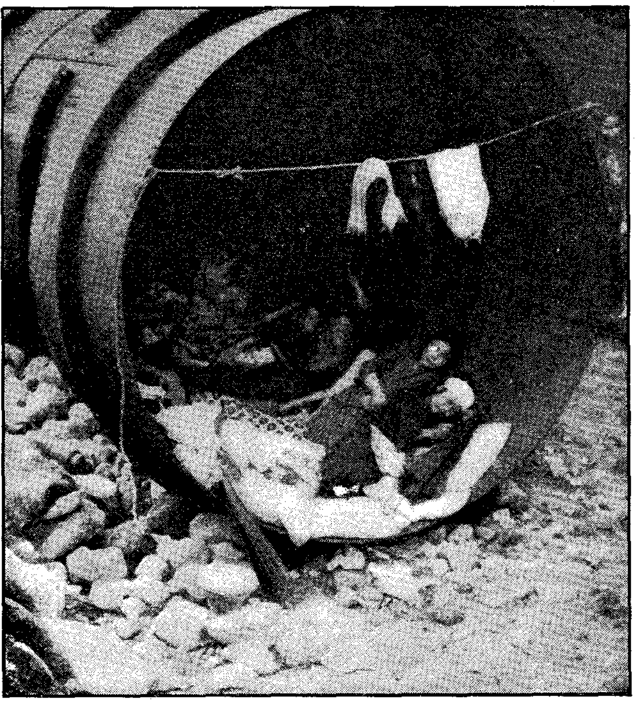
"To the Irish public the meat of the matter is that here is an Irish colliery that will soon be producing coal in much greater quantities than any existing colliery is raising, and which, in time, may be developed so as to reach the dimensions of the most productive British mines. Among the by-products is valuable fire-clay, and a factory for converting this into suitable pottery is to be established. Concurrently, a spinning-mill, now unused, will be revived to supply work for the womenfolk of the small mining community."

Incidentally this Dublin newspaper calls attention to the fact that there is "a serious lack of work" in Ireland, and it observes that lack of work is a powerful incentive to "irregularism" of all kinds, wherefore political as well as economic considerations demand that the ranks of the unemployed "shall be reduced to the smallest possible dimension."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

THE JAPANESE QUAKE was predicted nearly two years ago, according to Director Tondorf of the Georgetown University Seismic Observatory in Washington. Professor F. Omori, head of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee of Japan, forecast in March, 1922, the occurrence of severe shocks within six years. This prediction, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), was based on the number of quakes in the years immediately preceding. The Japanese scientist noted that when earthquakes were many and often, severe shocks were unlikely to follow, but when the small earth movements were relatively few and far between over a long period, earthquakes were liable to be more serious later. On account of the comparative absence of quakes preceding his forecast, Professor Omori predicted that serious quakes would occur within a period of six years. We read further:


Wide World photograph

QUAKE-PROOF SLEEPING-QUARTERS

Refugees, whose homes have been wrecked, sleeping in the big iron pipes of the water-main at Numadzu, near Yokohama.

"Through his study of rainfall in the northern part of the islands, he was able to point out an apparent connection between the precipitation and earthquakes, showing that when the rainfall was exceedingly heavy in this section it would be followed by earthquakes.

"Omori believed that the primary cause of the earthquake is the breaking of the earth's crust, but that the cause of this break is the additional pressure furnished by the added weight of air and water, as shown in rainfall and barometric measurements.

"Professor Omori also predicted the great Chilean earthquake of August 17, 1906, using data worked out in regard to the earthquakes of his native islands. He held that the stress applied along one of the great earthquake belts, on finding relief by an earthquake movement, will not for a time affect that neighborhood; but when next the stress finds relief, it will be at a distant point along the belt. Upon the basis of this law he made the prediction shortly after the California earthquake of April 18 1906, that the next great earthquake in that belt would occur i South America south of the equator. Immediately after thi prediction came the Chilean quake."

That the earthquake in Japan originated partly in the sea i believed by Professor Andrew C. Lawson, of the University o California, who has come to Washington to head the Nationa Research Council's division on geology and geography. *Th Bulletin* quotes him as saying:

"A great break in the ocean bottom occurred, allowing on side to slip past the other and drop for probably a dozen feet carrying with it many millions of tons of sea water. Th ocean rushing into the vacated space set up the so-called tida waves that, oscillating back and forth like water in a tub, swep the Japanese coast. The violent shaking of the earth tha caused destruction and started the fires was a result o the slipping of two portions of the earth's crust past eac other.

"The extremely deep portions of the ocean seem to be associated with the areas where earthquakes are most frequent Professor Lawson pointed out. Just off the east coast of Japa is a long depression in the ocean's floor called the 'Tuscaror Deep.' Similar depths of the sea, found off Chile, the Philippines, Jamaica and the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, are region where earthquakes are frequent.

"Earthquakes occur when strains in the earth's crust becom too great and find relief in slips and breaks, Professor Lawso said. He likened the crust to a board that when strest by a weight will finally give way with a sudden crash. The rock of the earth are elastic like steel and will stand a certain amoun of strain before they are relieved by sudden movement.

"Japan is noted for the progressive piling up of strains tha result in earthquakes. Professor Lawson recalled the quake o 1891 in Japan that left an abrupt cliff as high as eighteen fee in some parts of the zone.

"Scientists know that there are various regions of the world like Japan, the coast of California, the Alaskan coast, Chile and New Zealand, where the earth's surface is unstable and wher adjustments are now in progress."

Eventually it may be possible to predict all earthquakes as Omori did the recent one in Japan. Investigations are now under way by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in California that show that there is a crustal creep there of about three feet in ten years relatively to the Sierra Nevadas. To quote further:

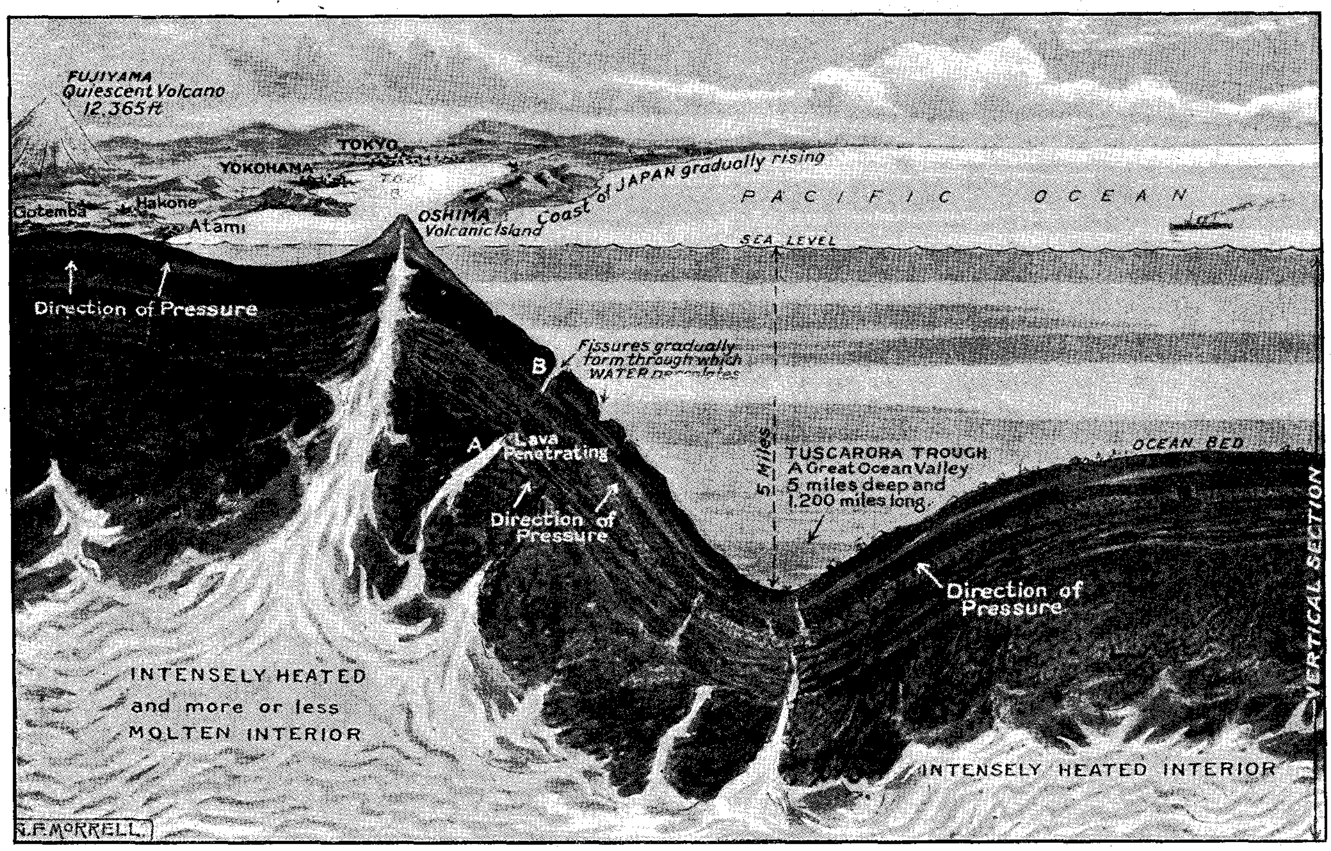
"Several years ago the National Research Council pointed out the need of seismologic study, and the Carnegie Institution with the cooperation of other scientific bodies is making an intensive study of California, which was selected because of the work previously done on the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. The Coast Survey has had parties in the field for the last two years to determine the rate of movement there. Professor Lawson considers this slow displacement as a strain creep, which accumulates till relief is effected by a sudden slip or a rupture in the earth's crust.

"'After years more of such research', said Professor Lawson, 'I believe that it may be possible to predict about when the strains that are indicated by these movements will be released and cause an earthquake, but exact prediction is not likely to be obtained. We can not draw conclusions from our present data, because we do not know how earthquakes, often very slight in one part of the area, affect the strains in another part.'

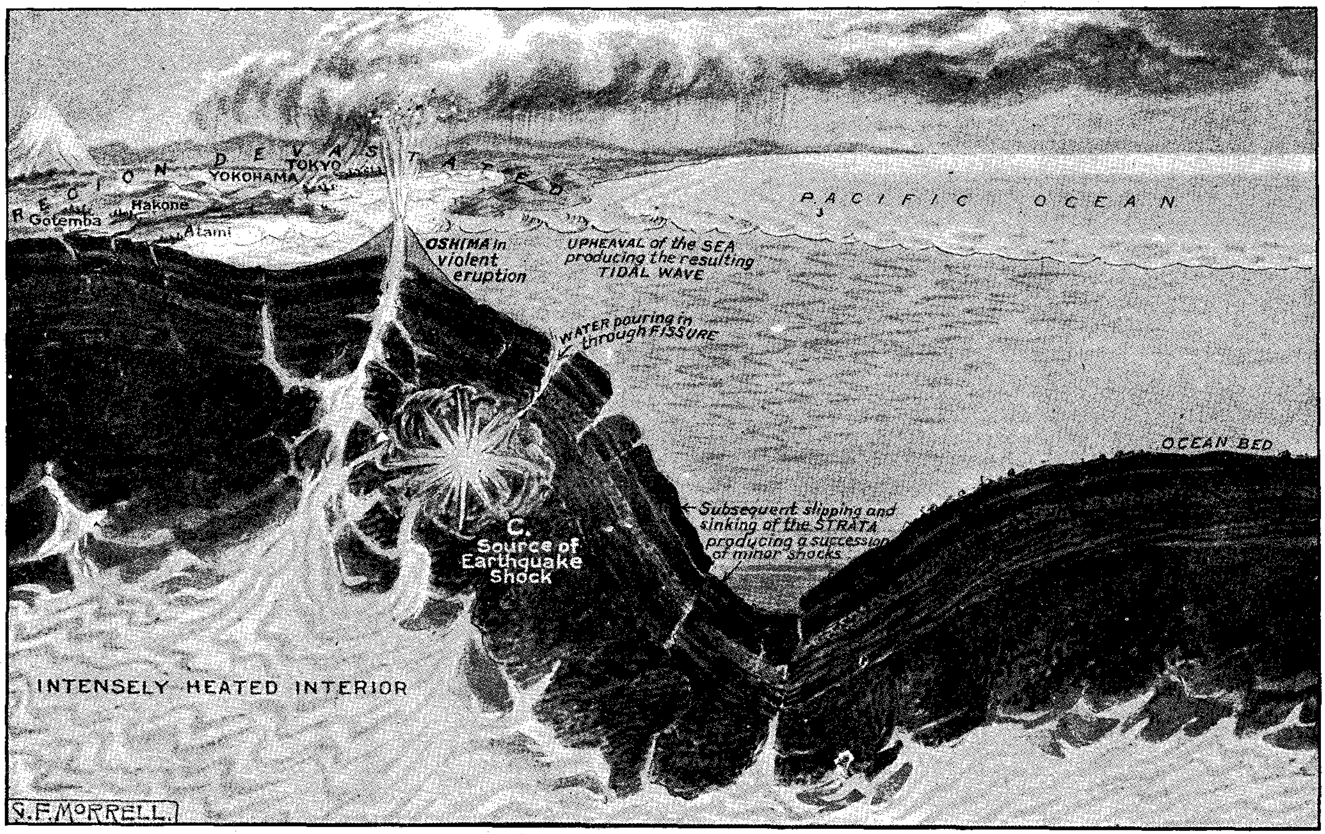
"The most plausible theory of quakes, according to Professor Lawson, is that deep in the earth the rocks, while remaining hard and very dense, act like a fluid and tend to flow from one part of the earth to another, carrying the upper crust with them. The strains that produce earthquakes at the surface are caused by these deeper movements."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THE EARTHQUAKE

JAPAN'S DISASTER EXPLAINED BY G. F. MORRELL


FUJIYAMA
Quiescent Volcano
12,365 ft
TOKYO
YOKOHAMA
Gotemba
Hakone
Atami
OSHIMA
Volcanic Island
Coast of JAPAN gradually rising
PACIFIC OCEAN
SEA LEVEL
Direction of Pressure
B
Fissures gradually form through which WATER percolates
A
Lava Penetrating
Direction of Pressure
5 Miles
TUSCARORA TROUGH
A Great Ocean Valley
5 miles deep and
1,200 miles long
OCEAN BED
Direction of Pressure
VERTICAL SECTION
INTENSELY HEATED
and more or less
MOLTEN INTERIOR
INTENSELY HEATED INTERIOR
G.F.MORRELL.

The Japanese convulsion belongs to the most violent class of seismic disturbance, due primarily to earth shrinkage. Japan is situated on the top of a huge fold in the earth's strata, which slopes down to a great depth off her eastern coast, as shown above. The pressure of the solid superimposed rocks upon the cooling and shrinking interior at such an angle produces various strains that result in fissures through which water percolates, causing violent convulsions of enormous extent as the superheated steam expands and the vast subterranean cavities are rent asunder.


REGION DEVASTATED
TOKYO
YOKOHAMA
Gotemba
Hakone
Atami
PACIFIC OCEAN
OSHIMA in violent eruption
UPHEAVAL of the SEA producing the resulting TIDAL WAVE
WATER pouring in through FISSURE
OCEAN BED
Subsequent slipping and sinking of the STRATA producing a succession of minor shocks
C.
Source of Earthquake Shock
INTENSELY HEATED INTERIOR
G.F.MORRELL.

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The lava can be seen penetrating through cracks at A, the water at great pressure percolating at B. They ultimately meet, and the consequent expansion of the superheated steam into still more elementary gases, like hydrogen, takes place. Finally, an explosive convulsion eases the strain temporarily, but so long as the water continues to gain access the shocks will continue, unless there is sufficient volcanic vent for the gases to escape. Consequently, hundreds of subsidiary minor shocks may be expected, and permanent tranquillity can not be hoped for.

QUAKE-PROOF HOUSES

MAN, AND NOT NATURE, is to blame for the disastrous consequences of earthquakes in Japan, Chile or California, in the opinion of Dr. Bailey Willis, the American geologist, who has been in Chile as a representative of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. Willis believes that where nature gives warning after warning, but man remains heedless, he is at fault. So it was in Chile, so it is in Japan, and so it will be wherever earthquake risk is carelessly disregarded. In a statement to Science Service, Dr. Willis tells how earthquake-proof houses may be built, and he also relates his experiences in addressing the population of the town of Vallenar in Chile, badly damaged by last year's earthquake. To quote *The Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The Mayor of Vallenar invited me to meet a group of gentlemen in the Union Club to talk to them about earthquakes. The president of the local workingmen's union desired a more public discussion, and the Mayor yielded the point. The meeting was held in a temporary theater, with a capacity for about 400 people, and it was crowded. In front sat a group of officials, the priest, and the landowners. To the number of fifty they represented that portion of the audience which could read, write and cipher. The workmen were there in force, few of them wearing anything more than shirt and trousers. There were many women, their dark faces stamped with resignation and half hidden in the black mantillas. Young girls, youths, and street urchins were scattered among their elders, and some of the latter looked down from perches in the rafters. I have spoken to many audiences, but not to any that was more responsive or attentive. This was for them no academic discussion. The earthquake had been a terrible experience, and before them was a man who was supposed to know how to guard against a repetition of disaster in Vallenar, or whether they must abandon their city and move to another site, as was proposed.

"No one of any feeling could look into those dark, sad faces and not realize how urgent is the solution of the problem of safeguarding the people of earthquake zones from danger. In the presence of that audience it became an immediate obligation to study the causes of failure of the houses as they had been built, and to discover methods of building safely with the materials and workmanship at hand.

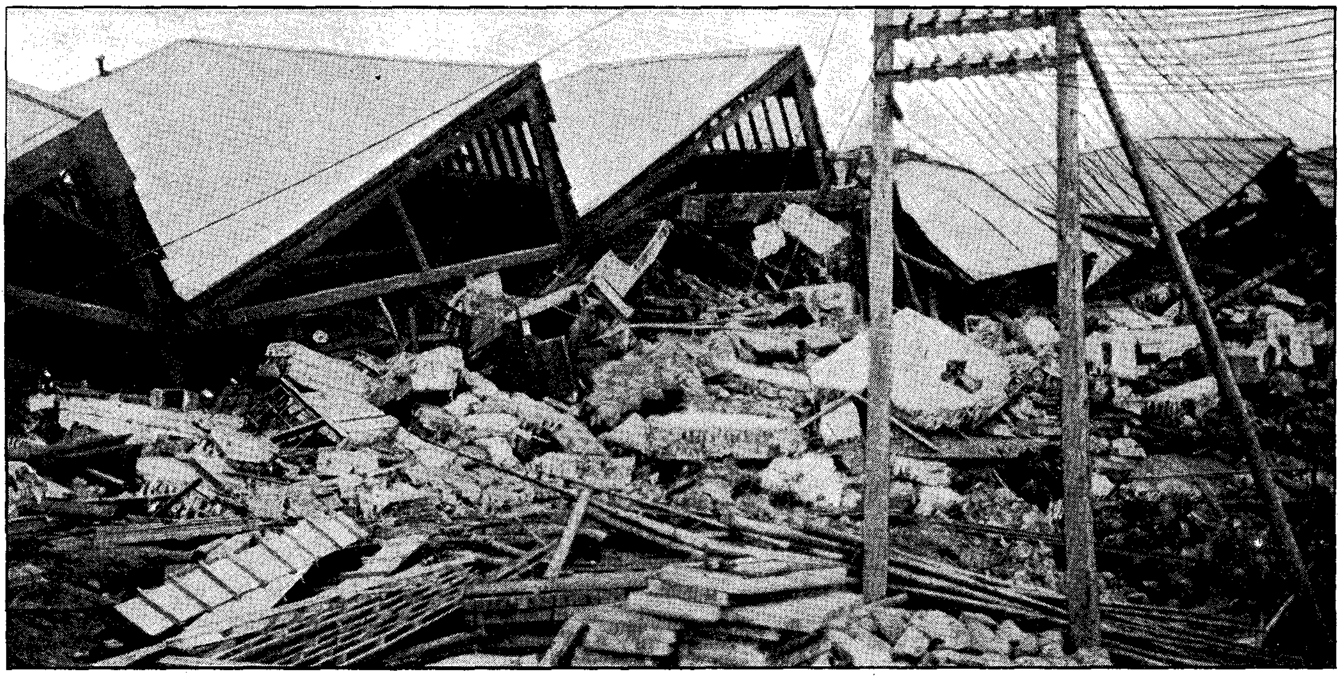
"To construct a house that will withstand an earthquake is not difficult if you can command the right materials and good carpenters, but during three hundred years it has proved to be more than the unskilled artizans of Chile could do, handicapped as they have been by poor wood, wretched mortar, and the evil inheritance of adobe buildings. They used to put together structures that were pinned with wooden pins and tied with rawhide, which were both strong and elastic. Some of them have passed through the earthquakes of the past century without serious damage. The introduction of iron nails, which are so easily driven, appear to hold so well, but in fact pull out with ease, has resulted in much weaker frames, that are quite unequal to the task of upholding the heavy walls and roofs of adobe Back to the good old joinery should be the cry. Rawhide should be used if convenience and cheapness require, but galvanized fencewire is better when skilfully stretched or tied. And adobe should be used only to fill thin walls, never in heavy masses.

"An American frame house, well mortised and pinned, is as safe as reinforced concrete, provided the lath is replaced by fencewire on both the inside and outside of the frame. The wire can be put on in either one of two ways, parallel with both diagonals or parallel with the beams and uprights, and it should be spaced from three to six inches apart, according to the size of the wall and the quality of the plaster. It must be stretched tightly to form a firm network to which the plaster can adhere, and for this reason wire netting does not do as well, because it can not be drawn as tightly as a continuous strand, which is fastened by staples at every turn.

"The difference between the diagonal arrangement and the horizontal-vertical one is important. The former makes a rigid house, the latter a flexible one, and the distinction is the same as that between a springless cart and a carriage. When the quake strikes the former, you will feel like a man lying on the bottom of the cart while the team runs away across a rocky pasture, whereas in the flexible house you might think you were up a tree.

"There is one thing about building to resist earthquakes that people seem to forget; an earthquake can exert no more force to wreck a building than is necessary to overcome the inertia of the structure, or of some part of it. A heavy mudroof, such as is heaped on Chilean houses, will wrack and ruin the walls, where one of light shingles would sway with them.

"Another point which has not been recognized generally by architects or engineeers is that it is the earth which moves, while the house tries to stand still. If you could put a ball-bearing between your house and its foundations, instead of bolting it to them, you would not have to buy your wife a new dinner set. This idea is embodied in every instrument for recording earthquakes and was applied many years ago by Sir John Milne to the construction of a lighthouse in Japan. I have recently recommended its consideration by a firm which is contemplating the building of a warehouse on dangerous ground in Valparaiso, Chile, and I believe it can be introduced successfully in some combination of bearings, springs, or shock-absorbers. For the ordinary house a broad ditch packed with cobblestones on which there rests a well-braced frame of heavy beams would not be a



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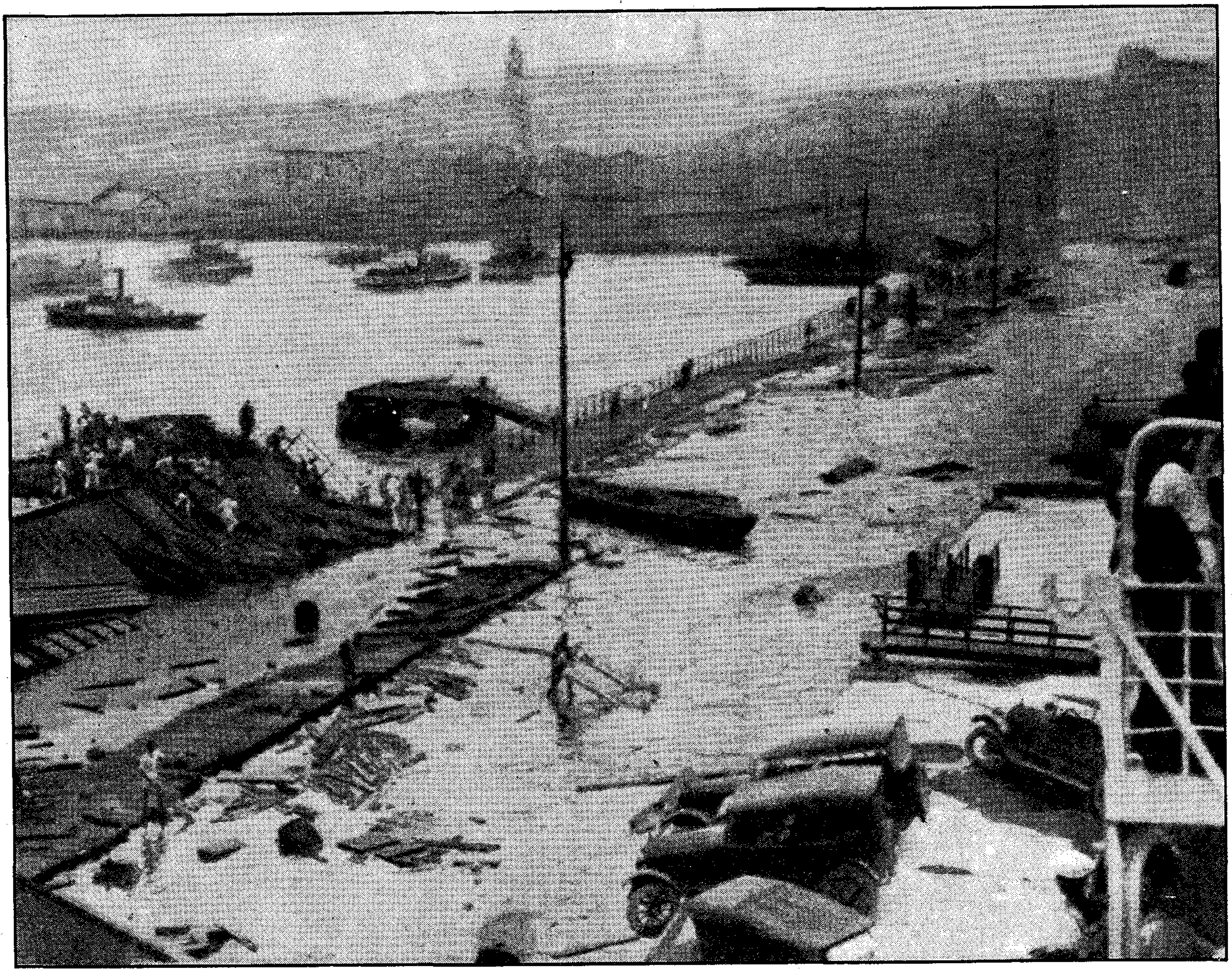
RUINS OF THE BIG FUJI COTTON-MILL, WHERE 500 WOMEN WORKERS WERE REPORTED KILLED



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THE YOKOHAMA WATERFRONT AS IT APPEARED A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST SHOCKS

Photograph taken from the Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of Australia*, just showing at the right, crowded with refugees. On the left, persons can be seen scrambling to safety down the fallen roof of a pier shed, while in the middle distance several tugs are busily picking up survivors. In the distance are the faint outlines of the city, hazy under its pall of smoke from the burning buildings.

bad substitute. It would allow the ground to slide round under the house, which could be jacked back into position with reference to such unstable things as trees, garden-walks, and roads, at your convenience.

"These ideas about building quake-proof houses grew by degrees as I studied not only the ruins, but also the surviving buildings. The evidence was a liberal education in how to build and how not to, and the conclusions will be published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington as a contribution to the safety of the Chilean people or of others who may be similarly circumstanced."

TINY TIDES ON THE GREAT LAKES—Theoretically there is a tide on all inland bodies of water, varying with their size, location and depth, states the U. S. Hydrographic Office, as cited in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). We read:

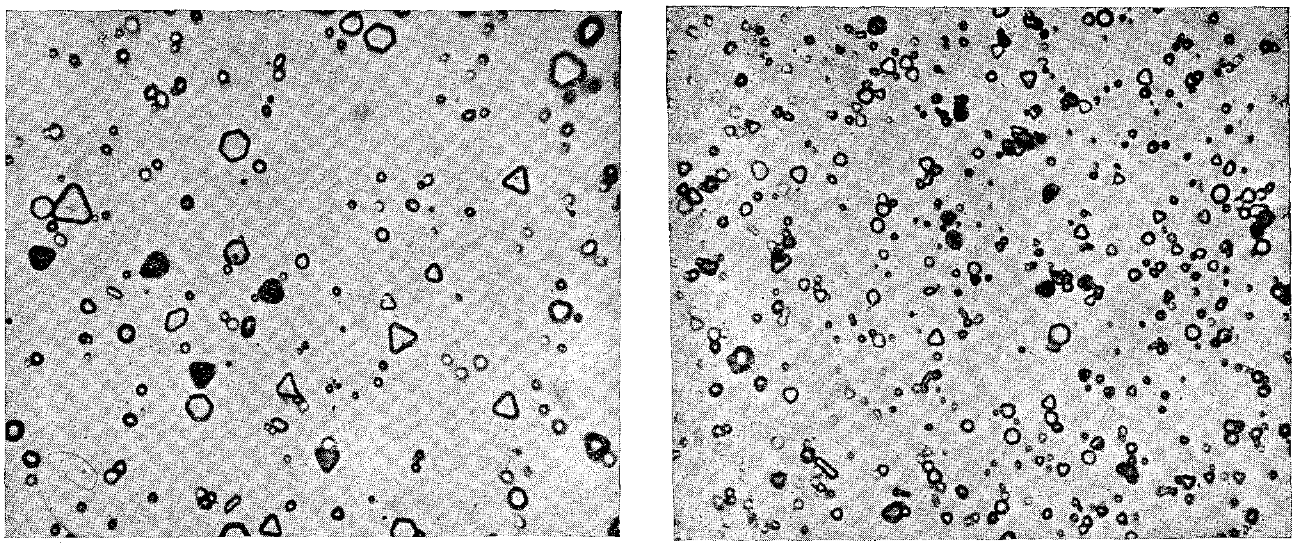
"As the range of tide on as large a body of water as Lake Superior is only about 1½ inches (at its western end), it will be seen that for all practical purposes tide on lesser inland waters becomes negligible. The greatest tide-producing force is exerted on lakes under the equator, where the moon, three hours up, produces high water at its eastern end and low water at its western end, with a rise that bears a definite ratio to the length of the lake. In the latitude of the Great Lakes the tide-producing force is much lessened. Here the high-water point moves from the eastern end to the western end along the southern shore. The center of a lake is an area of no tide. This is seen by the oscillation of water in a tank when high water is produced alternately at each end; the line of the transverse axis shows no rise or fall."

THE MYSTERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

WHY SHOULD LIGHT affect a photographic plate as it does? Writing in *Discovery* (London), on "The Secret of the Photographic Plate," T. Thorne Baker calls this "one of the most fascinating problems of modern physical chemistry. We know," he says, "that an image cast by a lens for a twenty-thousandth part of a second can produce an invisible change in the film, known as the 'latent image,' which at once, or years afterwards, can be converted into a negative image by the action of a suitable reducing agent. We know, too, that there are very slow plates, and others of the most extraordinary rapidity, all made with one common sensitive substance, silver bromid. What is the difference between the slow plate and the plate fifty times as sensitive? What is the cause of sensitiveness, and what limits are there to it? During the past five years the British Photographic Research Association has done valuable work on the subject, and recently some definite information has been made available." He goes on:

"If a negative be examined under the microscope, the image will be seen to consist of innumerable fine 'grains' of reduced silver; but if a small fragment of the undeveloped film be dissolved in water, and examined with a high power, it will be found to consist of considerably smaller grains, or actually crystals, of silver bromid. The secret of the photographic plate lies in these crystals, their formation, growth, and treatment. A great deal of excellent work has been done during the last two or three years in photographing them with the microscope.

"When the silver bromid is first obtained, the crystals are



THE MYSTERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY: "THE SECRET OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE LIES IN THESE CRYSTALS"

Emulsion crystals ripened to a low speed (left), and to a speed four times as great (right).

so small that all attempts so far to resolve them have failed, and they therefore appear as spherical particles. In this preliminary form the silver bromid is in an extremely insensitive state. Hereafter follows the ripening, during which the particles gradually evince their crystallin shape and, incidentally, gain in sensitiveness many thousands of times.

"The crystals are not all of the same size, but may vary very considerably. It would appear that the larger crystals can actually absorb smaller ones and grow at their expense, tho this is by no means proved. The character of the plate, however, depends largely upon the general character of the crystals.

"Thus, if their size be fairly regular, the resulting plate will be vigorous in character, and give great contrast. In the ripening or digesting process the crystals grow to a far larger size, and the crystals in a fast plate are always larger than those in a slow one.

"The plate which gives good gradation has been found to obtain a very mixed selection of crystals, the diameters probably varying as much as twenty times. Increase in size and sensitiveness of the commercial crystals can be obtained by two methods, one being the heating of the emulsion to a considerable temperature, the other the digestion of the emulsion at far lower temperatures in the presence of ammonia. But what actually happens to the crystals in the ripening process is still a mystery.

"On the surface of the crystals, and frequently at the edges, are 'sensitive spots,' and these local centers are in some way responsible for the increase in sensitiveness. By treating 'fast' crystals with chromic acid, and thereby removing the sensitive spots, they become greatly reduced in speed, and crystals of different degrees of sensitiveness all appear to become reduced to one common level of speed when so treated. This would tend to indicate that the speed of the plate is obtained by depositing on the crystals as many as possible of these reduction centers. What they are is at present very uncertain. They must, of course, be derived from impurities in the water, the gelatin, or from the other raw materials used.

"A point much in dispute is the manner in which the sensitive crystals of silver bromid are affected by light. Whatever be the actual procedure in exposure, and whatever be the character of the latent image, we have gained this knowledge as the result of recent research—that the grain or crystal size and character control the character of the emulsion, that one can to a great extent predict the ultimate character of a plate by previous micrographic analysis of the emulsion, and that the sensitiveness of the silver bromid is due to what for convenience we may call impurities deposited on the crystals. That this knowledge will lead to important progress in the art of emulsion-making, and to the production of vastly more sensitive plates for astronomical, X-ray, and other scientific work, is certain. Meantime, active research is being continued by quite a considerable number of the world's leading chemists and physicists."

A WORLD NETWORK OF RADIO

THE earth will soon be bound up in a powerful enveloping net of radio-communication, if we are to believe an interview with General James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, published in *The Radio World* (New York). General Harbord had just returned from a trip to Europe, where he attended a conference of international radio companies in London. The countries represented were the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, and the chief object was to complete plans for a projected radio communication service, connecting both the United States and Europe directly with South America. Said the General:

"Circuits will extend from the high-power station at St. Asise, France; Nauen, Germany; and Carnarvon, Wales; direct to Buenos Aires; while the other will bridge the gap between New York City and Buenos Aires through the intermediary of Radio Central on Long Island. The intentions manifested by the American, English, French and German radio interests (better known as the AEFG group) at the recent meetings to go forward with the plans which were agreed upon are sufficient proof that the huge program will be brought to a speedy conclusion.

"Reception in Argentina from France and the United States has already been established, and the receiving apparatus has been in test operation at Buenos Aires for months. A notable test of this 6,000-mile circuit occurred when the returns of the recent Firpo-Willard boxing contest were transmitted from the giant station at Rocky Point, Long Island, direct to the receiving station at Buenos Aires, from which they were subsequently broadcasted by radiotelephone on a short wave-length. Having thus accomplished reception in the Argentine, we are now finishing the erection of a high-power transmitting station at that point, which, when completed, will enable us to carry on two-way communications. It is expected that the new service will be ready for commercial use some time this fall.

"A keen sense of appreciation is being evidenced by business men in South America whose trade intercourse with the United States and foreign countries will be enhanced by the establishment of this service."

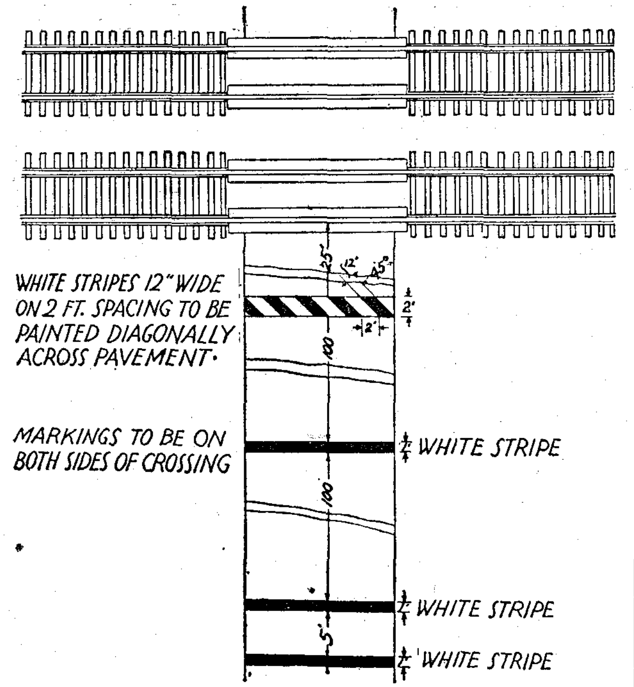
When asked about the status of radio broadcasting across the seas, General Harbord had this to say:

"I feel that Americans generally do not appreciate the great strides we have made in radio broadcasting in this country. Certainly, the initiative and enterprise which American manufacturers have shown so far have placed this country far in advance of others in this new art. And the great privilege of free broadcasting exists nowhere as we know it in the United States.

"During my visit in France I had the opportunity to manipulate a French broadcast receiver and listen in to a program broadcast from the Eiffel Tower. The complicated apparatus used for this reception was a striking contrast to the efficient receivers of simplified control that we have in this country at present.

"It will be of interest to note, however, that France is using her high-power radio station at Bordeaux to broadcast daily telegraphic press reports which are received by telegraphers at many distant points. So effective is this transmission that news of the day is frequently picked up by a station at Saigon, in Indo-China, some 6,000 miles distant, as well as at Buenos Aires, over 8,000 miles from Bordeaux."

When asked if he wished to interpret the recent radio developments between his company and the Chinese Government in the light of their meaning to America, General Harbord said:


WHITE STRIPES 12" WIDE ON 2 FT. SPACING TO BE PAINTED DIAGONALLY ACROSS PAVEMENT·
MARKINGS TO BE ON BOTH SIDES OF CROSSING
1' WHITE STRIPE
1' WHITE STRIPE
1' WHITE STRIPE
2'
100'
100'
25'

Courtesy of 'The American City' (New York)

TO REDUCE THE CROSSING TRAGEDIES

Proposed road-markings for railway crossings.

"In 1921, the Chinese Government granted the Federal Telegraph Company an independent contract to erect five radio stations in various provinces of China for communication with America. Since that time, the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware has been formed, which incorporates the Chinese radio interests of the Federal Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America, and in which the two American companies will participate jointly under the assignment of the 1921 contract recently approved by China.

"This undertaking calls for the erection of five powerful stations in China, the principal one to be located at Shanghai. This station will engage in direct communication with the RCA stations at Hawaii, and even San Francisco, over 5,000 miles distant. Shanghai will also operate a station of lesser power for communication with similar smaller stations to be located at Peking, Canton and Harbin, each of which cities are separated by approximately 800 miles. In this way the central station of Shanghai will have 'feeder' stations in the principal provinces, through which traffic from these several territories will be routed to the giant station at Shanghai, for transmission to the western hemisphere. Conversely, Shanghai will be the gateway through which communications from points east will pass to the Chinese interior.

"The confidence of the Chinese Government, in entering into active participation in this program was enhanced largely as a result of the limitation of armament conference held at Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1921.

"There are no exclusive or monopolistic features in this contract, and from the very inception of negotiations the project has had the whole-hearted support of the State Department at Washington, who view the recent completion of plans as a signal accomplishment in international diplomacy.

"American business men will be quick to appreciate the commercial significance of this comprehensive plan, inasmuch as there is to-day only one cable crossing the Pacific to China. And this new, strong link of friendship can not help but play its own important part in the cause of better understanding between these two countries, and indirectly the peoples of the world."

General Harbord was recently elected President of the China Society, an institution for the promotion of Chinese interests in this country. For this reason he has a special interest in the contract, from the standpoint of the far-reaching business and social influence of the Society. *The Radio World* announces in conclusion:

"Work on the stations will begin this fall, and the inauguration of service is expected during the latter part of 1925, altho the plan may reach maturity before the time. Test signals will span the Pacific from China well in advance of the official opening, however. A moment spent in glancing at a map of the world reveals that to-day, altho commercial radio is scarcely three years old, we are enveloping the entire globe with radio waves. A further calculation shows that the actual daily transmission range of the high-power radio circuits which terminate in the United States totals over 41,000 miles."

PAVEMENT MARKINGS AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS—As an additional safeguard for the traveling public, Commissioner Frederick Stuart Greene of the New York State Commission of Highways has directed the use of a method of marking the pavement at all approaches to railroad crossings on the State highways. Says *The American City* (New York):

"Approaching the tracks from either direction of the highway, the automobilist will first be confronted by two white parallel stripes painted one foot wide, and placed five feet apart. These stripes will stretch clear across the pavement and will be placed 230 feet from the nearest track. The second guard against carelessness will be a third warning stripe, also twelve inches wide, painted 125 feet from the nearest track. If, after reaching this third stripe, the driver fails to 'stop, look and listen,' he will be given one more chance to save himself. The final warning signal will be two feet wide, and will be painted with white and black diagonal bars, similar to the markings on railroad guard-gates. It will be located twenty-five feet from the nearest track, which, if the driver is not running beyond the legal rate of speed, will still give him opportunity to stop before reaching the track. It is hoped by the Commission that this new warning device will serve to reduce the number of grade-crossing accidents during the long period that must elapse before all grade-crossings can be eliminated in New York State."

BIRDS THAT BALK BROADCASTING—Even the birds in Washington, D. C., are radio fans, writes Washington R. Service in *The Radio World* (New York); and their insistence upon attending broadcasting events is causing some of the local stations considerable embarrassment. He continues:

"Engineers of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., broadcasting station WCAP, found themselves in difficulties during the broadcasting of the dinner given to Paul Whiteman in New York, because of the antics of swallows which had settled upon the station's antenna. Shortly after the program began, the wave-length of the station suddenly increased from 469 to 479 meters, the vacuum tubes in the transmitter began to heat up, and the plate current increased tremendously. In order to save the tubes it was necessary to reduce the plate voltage, but even after this reduction the current was 850 milliamperes instead of the normal 700. Emergency apparatus was placed in readiness for immediate use, as the engineers scurried around seeking the cause of the trouble. One of the men went out to look the antenna over, and almost fainted to see a flock of swallows calmly roosted on the wires. The lead-in wire was shaken sufficiently to cause the unwelcome radio fans to seek some other resting-place for the night, and conditions in the operating room returned to normal. The experience is believed to be new in the history of radio broadcasting. Engineers explain that the size of the antenna was increased by the size of the birds' bodies, thus increasing the wave-length and causing a greater current to flow. They deny, however, that the birds were attracted to the antenna for a feast of mythical 'wire worms' or that they are in the market for a radio scare-crow. Inventors are said to be intrigued by the possibilities of the case."

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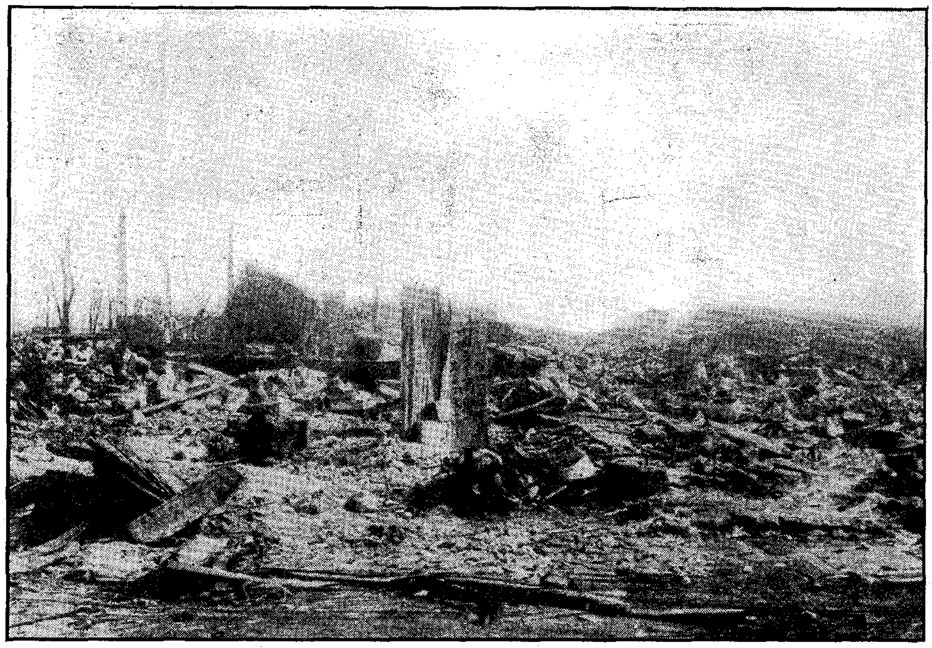
LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

JAPANESE ART TREASURES DESTROYED

ART TREASURES WHICH WERE PRICELESS because they can not be replaced seem likely to have been involved in the general ruin wrought by the earthquake in Japan. This conviction follows from the reports that come in slowly from the stricken cities. The Imperial Art Museum in the Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is among the buildings probably destroyed in the fire which followed the earthquake. This belief is based on information received at the Japanese Embassy in London, and published in *The Sunday Observer* of that city. The museum was a brick building about the size of the London National Gallery, and was erected about forty years ago. The information concerning its contents, as well as that pertaining to a large number of private collections that were in the field of the disaster, is derived from a Japanese expert in London connected with one of the well-known art-importing houses. We read:



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A GLIMPSE OF DESTRUCTION IN YOKOHAMA

What remains of the establishment of Tamura Shokai, the famous art dealer on the Honchodori.

> "The treasures of the museum, which were the property of Japan's Royal Household, included complete sets of costumes, ornaments, and household articles, representative of each century, from the eighth down to the last century. There were collections of Japanese armor of different periods, and of the elaborately decorated swords, that are well known to all European collectors; exquisite examples of lacquer work, including Japanese 'Inros,' or medicine-cases, which were carried suspended from the belt; Buddhist carvings and sculpture; Japanese paintings, rich brocades, and many other antiques, that can not be replaced. A royal carriage, made of richly lacquered wood, decorated with gold and silver, and hung with silk brocaded curtains of the fourteenth century, was also one of the museum's special treasures.
>
> "Close to the Imperial Museum is an annex, a much smaller building of stone, which was erected about ten years ago. Mr. Okada is hopeful that this may have escaped, as it was separate from the main building, and was a stronger structure. Its contents were mostly given by private owners, and, generally speaking, are of more recent date than the royal collection. They consist mainly of pottery and porcelain of all centuries, beautifully carved jade and bronze ornaments, and other exhibits representative of Japanese life.
>
> "Even more valuable than the Imperial Musuem are the private collections in Tokyo, of which there are about a dozen. Mr. Okada hopes that most of these have been saved, as it is the custom for rich Japanese collectors to keep their treasures in a specially constructed chamber, apart from the house and built of concrete, with walls about two feet thick. They take from this 'strong room' only a few of their treasures at a time, so that there are grounds for hoping that the majority may have been saved. These private collections may be worth a million pounds each, and are usually insured by their owners with the Japanese companies for, at any rate, part of the value. The public collections can not be insured, on account of the prohibitive expense.
>
> "It is hoped that the collection of European paintings made by Mr. Matsukata, the son of Prince Matsukata, numbering about a thousand, has escaped destruction. They were stored in his father's house in the Shiva district, which is a hillside suburb of Tokyo. The collection includes works by most modern artists, and some of Rodin's best-known sculptures. It is said to have cost Mr. Matsukata about £1,000,000."

Yokohama possest no museum, and there were only two or three private collections, but in these there were many objects of priceless value. These—

> "it is feared, have been destroyed, owing to the tidal wave which probably poured through any breaches that were made in the concrete walls of the chambers in which they were stored; but their fate is at present unknown. Included in these private collections is the well-known one made by Mr. Hara, of Yokohama, who had a wonderful collection of precious Chinese and Japanese carvings, sculptures, and paintings.
>
> "Common to all private collections, Mr. Okada explained, are the precious tea-caddies and tea-bowls, which are brought out by their owners for the entertainment of their guests at tea ceremonies, a bowl being provided for each guest. At one sale a tea-caddy fetched £22,000, and the highest price realized by a tea-bowl was £15,000. The brocaded bags for these caddies and bowls are valued by the square inch, and one of special value has been known to fetch £50 per inch.
>
> "'The value of these articles to the Japanese,' said Mr. Okada, 'is largely one of sentiment, on account of their history, and an object that might fetch only a few shillings over here, might sell for thousands in Japan. These expensive works of art are always accompanied by the autographed guaranty of some great tea master, from the fourteenth century onward.' No such bowls as these, from which privileged guests drink their tea in the houses of rich collectors, can be made by modern potters, for the art which produced them has been lost with the passage of the ages. The Okura Museum, given to the nation three years ago by Baron Okura, stood in the ruined zone. The collection was interesting rather than valuable."

POETS ATTESTING THEMSELVES

THE POETIC IMPULSE BORN of the war has subsided. We are in the trough of the wave. So we are, at least, assured on many hands by writers bearing the critical banners both in England and in America. Edmund Wilson writes in *Vanity Fair* (October) that "poetry has practically expired (since the modern world no longer inspires the emotions which are proper to poetry)." But Mr. Wilson must be a congenital doubter, for he does not find history or criticism going "very strong," and he also professes "disquieting doubts about the great modern literary form of the novel." Luckily these doubts are not broadcast, else how account for the monthly increasing crop of poetry magazines? Some contribution to the question may perhaps be found in *The Poetry Review* (London), which has made an ingratiating gesture to the gild of American poets in inviting them to write concerning their own poems. "Who would not like to read the expressions of opinion of Milton, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Byron, Emerson, Bryant, Whitman, and other great poets regarding their own poems—which they considered their best?" this review asks, and, anxious that posterity shall escape the same regrets, it invites some of our poets to comment on their own work. Among them it prints a letter from Clement Wood, which we here quote:

"I think your idea of asking the poets for their preferences an admirable one. The book has received high praise ['The Tide Comes In.']: one official high in the Authors' League said that the 'Eagle Sonnets' in it established me in his mind as the leading poet in America; Gamaliel Bradford wrote of the same sonnets that nothing in all modern poetry touched them for depth of insight and inevitable singing, with the possible exception of some of the sonnets of Leopardi. John Hall Wheelock wrote that, in those sonnets, I first lifted the reader higher than any modern poetry in thought and music, and then carried him higher yet. These are good words, even if the sonnets do not quite deserve them.

"The 'Eagle Sonnets' are the crown of the book, and I think one of the best things in modern American poetry. A few of the better sonnets of Masefield, in my opinion, touch them; but no American sonnets. The best single one is perhaps IX; tho the beauty series, XVIII-XXI, are a higher flight, VII, XVII, XXIV, XXVII best individually for thought, and XI for music. 'The Black Rose' is as magical a lyric as the average of the better things of Poe; the closing, 'The Tide Goes Out,' is ended on a crashing chord; 'Her Daughter,' altho long, is a memorable thing; 'Jack and Jill,' VII and XI, exquisite lyrics; and 'Canopus,' a distinguished narrative in a stanza form, Gamaliel Bradford calls the best ever contributed to English verse, not excluding Chaucer's and Spenser's, because it avoids their fault of an obtrusive riming couplet at the end. So, you see, I like several things, and like them very much. Oh, and 'The Purple Doe' is a lovely song.

"If you have only one thing to quote, make it one of the mentioned 'Eagle Sonnets.' The book is perhaps worth more than one quotation.

"I enclose 'The Sea-Mother' and 'Shore and Sea' for the 'Bartlett Prize' competition; and 'Midgard,' 'Joysong,' 'The Gateway,' and 'Traveling,' for you to pick as many as you will for use in *The Poetry Review*. . . ."

Mr. Wood's Sonnets IX and XI are quoted for the benefit of readers:

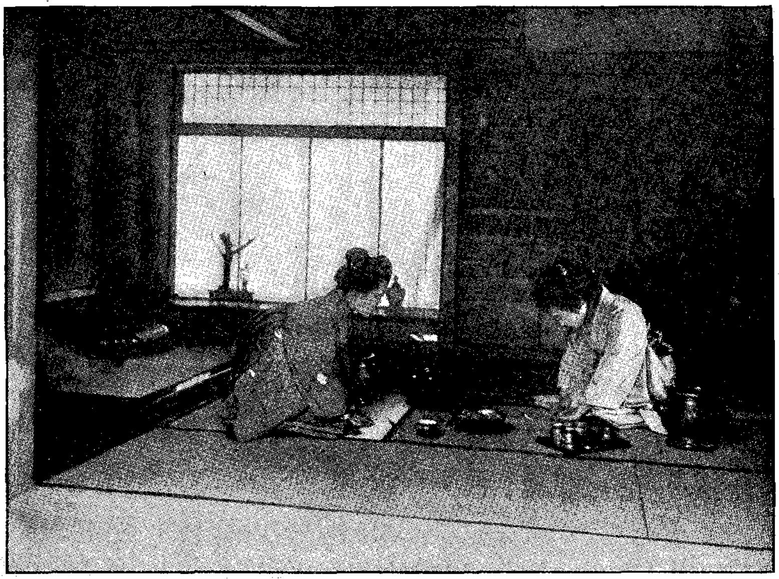
IX

O bitter moon, O cold and bitter moon,
  Climbing your midnight hillside of bleak sky,
  The earth, as you, once knew a blazing noon:
    Night brings the silver hour when she will die.
We shall be cold as you are, and as bitter,
  Icily circling toward a tepid fire,
Playing at life with our deceitful glitter,
  Past joy, past hope, for ever past desire.
Yet still the forest lifts its leafy wings,
  To flutter for a while before the chill;
And still the careless heart is gay, and sings
  In the green temple on the dusty hill;
And the gulls tumble; and the homing ships
  Peer for the harbour; and the sand drips.

XI

When down the windy vistas of the years
  Has blown the last mad hurricane of being,
When grief has gone, throu' lack of eyes for tears,
  And life is blind, throu' lack of eyes for seeing;
Only the sluggish soughing of the sea
  Moving, of all the bright unrest we know,
Ebbing to final immobility,
While the earth's drowsy spinning note is low—

That is the hour to weight each brave endeavour . . .
  The lark of hope sings in our morning air
That life is youth and shall endure for ever:
  While, in his breast, the maggot of despair
Feeds, in its cool, undeviating lust.
Its silence sings a dusty song of dust.


From "Japan, Today and Tomorrow," by Hamilton Wright Mabie; courtesy of the Macmillan Co.

ENTERTAINING IN JAPAN

The choicest of porcelain was brought out to set before a guest; otherwise it was kept in a fire-proof house beside the ordinary residence. But thousands of these houses with their contents were destroyed.

Mr. George Sterling is another poet invited to comment on his own work, and we find him assuming a place somewhat lower than the angels:

"It's a pleasure to learn that you're to review the 'Selected Poems,' and I hope you like some of them. As for my own preferences, I suppose I could place first 'The Swimmers,' and after that 'Spring in Carmel,' 'Mirage,' 'The First Food,' 'A Girl Dancing,' and 'Sails.'

"But my personal tastes are negligible, nor are they usually those of my infrequent readers.

"It is good news that *The Poetry Review* is to have an American Section, with you as its editor, and I hasten to send in (herewith) my subscription. I am glad, also, to submit a poem—one that *The Atlantic Monthly* wrote highly of, but didn't accept! An annoying habit of our loftier-browed magazines.

"As to the Sea-Sonnet competition, I'll be glad to enter, but have no particular hopes of writing the winning sonnet, as the work will be done with deliberate intention, not in a mood of unavoidable inspiration, the thing I always wait for.

"I've written a good deal of sea-verse, and should like to have you see more of it. I lived at Carmel for over nine years, with the sea always in my ears and often in my eyes. I became saturated with it, and after nine years' absence from Carmel, here where the sea has lost its blueness (on account of the rivers), I find myself still haunted by memories of the intense sapphire, the 'shoaling jade' and turquoise. I think I'll enclose a sea-poem (in a way) rather than the one I've mentioned. So here it is."

Here are the first eight stanzas of Mr. Sterling's poem:

THE SWIMMERS

We were eight fishers of the western sea,
Who sailed our craft beside a barren land,
Where harsh with pines the herdless mountains stand
And lonely beaches be.

There no man dwells, and ships go seldom past;
Yet sometimes there we lift our keels ashore,
To rest in safety 'mid the broken roar
And mist of surges vast.

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IMPERIAL THEATER BURNING

Tokyo lost all its theaters in the fire that followed the earthquake.

One strand we know, remote from all the rest,
For north and south the cliffs are high and steep,
Whose naked leagues of rock repel the deep,
Insurgent from the west.

Tawny it lies, untrodden e'er by man,
Save when from storm we sought its narrow rift,
To beach our craft and light a fire of drift,
And sleep till day began.

Along its sands no flower nor bird has home.
Abrupt its breast girt by no splendour save
The whorled and poising emerald of the wave
And scarves of rustling foam—

A place of solemn beauty; yet we swore,
By all the ocean stars' unhasting flight,
To seek no refuge for another night
Upon that haunted shore.

That year a sombre autumn held the earth.
At dawn we sailed from out our village bay;
We sang; a taut wind leapt along the day;
The sea-birds mocked our mirth.

Southwest we flew, like arrows to a mark;
Ere set of sun the coast was far to lee,
Where thundered over by the white hooved sea
The reefs lie gaunt and dark.

A generous section of the magazine is devoted to American poetry under the editorship of Mrs. W. Hunt-Bartlett. She surveys the poets, past and present, of the South and Southwest of the United States, and gives us the astounding fact that "there are doubtless two thousand poets that may be classed as poets of the Southwest, meaning poets who were born, or resided in States so classed." They comprise, she says, "the scions of these original bards of the Southwestern group of States who, representing as they do, talent and achievement of an exceptional order, are insufficiently known."

A PROPOSED LITERARY SUTTEE

WHEN *Prospero* gave orders to burn his books, h couldn't have reflected on the consequences o such a dangerous precedent. But the Britis Chancery Courts will be confronted with a problem growing ou of the same impulse recently evinced by an Anglo-Indian tha the Bibliographer of the Boston *Transcript* presents in thi manner:

"For some years one H. E. House, a retired Indian civ engineer, led the cloistered life of a student in the railway hot at Charing Cross. Books were his hobby, and h collected quarto plays of Shakespeare and othe Tudor and Jacobean authors. His library seem to have been kept in storage, books being brough to the hotel in batches for study and annotation To prevent social diversions from interfering wit his literary pursuits, he is said to have burne his dress-clothes, and cut himself off from al friends, except book-lovers and honest book-seller When for twelve years he had thus lived, he shuffle off this mortal coil last March, but not until h had made a hasty will on a scrap of paper and ha it attested by two hotel servants. In this will, i seems, was a clause providing that all his quarto should be burnt after his death, in order that riva students should not make use of his margina notes.

"Naturally, the disposition of his property mad by this Indian scholar created a sensation amon book-lovers, and the Manchester *Weekly Guardia* calls upon the Crown to interfere with the probat An early Shakespeare quarto is in a sense a nationa possession. The prices of some of these things ru into the thousands of pounds. It is suggested tha before this literary suttee is allowed, the court shoul create some admirable fiction by which they migh be saved, as for instance, taking the view that ther might be unpaid creditors, not now known, whos rights would be prejudiced by this disposition o the property, or that there might be some super residual legatee who had a claim to their continue existence. The British legal brain is invoked t find some way to prevent this slaughter. It woul seem that common sense might here easily find a remedy Any jury of bookmen would decide that the maker of suc a will was of unsound mind, and the property, in lieu of othe claimants, would properly revert to the State. Certainly th destruction of such a library as that of Mr. Henry E. Huntington in this country would be successfully resisted on th ground that it would be against public policy. The outcome of the case will be awaited with interest—probably for long time, in view of the proverbial slowness of the Britis Chancery Courts."

Probably this is the first man on record who wished to keep hi treasures from any other who might be willing or able to buy them. In contrast may be heard John Quinn's farewell to hi books, whose sale in the forthcoming season will be an event The "Bibliographer" also assists us here:

"The catalog is a reflection of an intense and widely interested intellectual life. Many of the books are records of friendships that have enriched my life. The list is too long even to refer to them here, and I can not say in a few words what they have meant to me. It is a record in part of the admirations, the enthusiasms of a lifetime.

"The larger part of the books were secured by me as they were issued or published, and that accounts for their good condition. If I attempted to tell all that the books and manuscripts have meant to us, it would require a small volume. Gems of art, moving one by the old music, age has not withered them nor can custom stale their infinite variety.

"I think it was Byron who said that when a farewell is final it should be brief. I can not go through all of those books and manuscripts, which contain a world of beauty and romance and enshrine the records of friendship and of interests and enthusiasms and joys, and I can not begin to tell what they have meant to me, for what they mean to me seems to be a part of myself."

BROADCLOTH AND OVERALLS IN THE CHURCH

MINISTERS WHO HAVE COME from the ranks of labor, some of whom could be capitalists if they would, and others of the cloth, few of whom are as well provided for as most skilled workmen, deny that the Church looks with scant favor on the man in overalls. It is repeatedly asserted by many labor leaders and by their brethren in the back benches that the rich man controls the Church, perhaps as a means of solving the traditional difficulty he will experience later on. Some of their criticisms appeared in these pages on September 1, when we gave a review of a symposium conducted by *The Homiletic Review* on what labor thinks of the Church. Now *The Homiletic Review* conducts a symposium from the opposite view-point, which is, in fact, a reply to the labor critics. Tho laborers in a vineyard where the present returns barely pay for a roof and three meals, the ministers deny that they talk when money talks, that their lessons in social economy are learned, as it were, at the rich man's knee.

The attacks of labor leaders, says Dr. Christian F. Reisner, of New York, in *The Homiletic Review's* symposium, "sound just like the duty-dodging pleas of hundreds of church neglecters, both rich and poor, with whom I have talked. Most of them are unfair or the product of culpable ignorance, tho some of the faults designated are inexcusable." Taking the accusation literally, Dr. Frank J. Goodwin, of Litchfield, Connecticut, says that the man in overalls is as unwelcome in church as he is at a fireman's ball, and for the same reason—unfitness of dress. However, unlike the floor committee of the ball, "the Church would gladly help the man to get a better suit if the overalls are his all in attire." Talk of overalls in the church is the merest "moonshine," says also Dr. John H. Willey, chairman of the permanent committee of the Lord's Day Alliance, who is another to take a literal view of the charge. He asserts:

> "The Church is not the place for overalls. The wearers of overalls have themselves decided that. Overalls are the badge of authority and the symbol of usefulness in the locomotive and the workshop. I wear them myself in the garden, but I put on something else to go to church, and so does every sensible man. If a workman should wear a pair to church, I have no doubt he would be made welcome by his fellow workmen on the official board, but they would most likely think that he had escaped from a home for the feeble-minded.
>
> "The statement of the editor of *Labor Journal* that 'in general the minister is raised and educated in another atmosphere than the workingman,' and that men become ministers 'because they are looking for something soft,' suggests that this imaginative gentleman is talking through his hat. Nine-tenths of the ministers are sons of workingmen, and if Mr. Arends thinks that the ministry is a soft snap, let him try it a while. As he is a good editor, I am sure that he would also be a good minister, and he would learn something about the business. Why, some of the clergymen edit a newspaper just to rest their brains, and to use up the by-products."

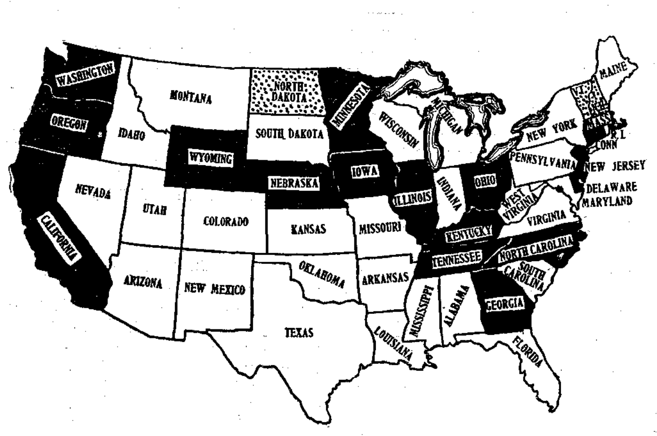
Born and raised in a workingman's family, and for fifty years pastor of churches in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the mill cities of New England, and in Brooklyn, Dr. E. Humphries, of *The Primitive Methodist Journal*, asserts that many of the criticisms of the Church are "undiscriminating, unreasonable, and unjust." The overwhelming majority of the membership of the churches he has served are working people, most of them members of labor unions, says Dr. Humphries, and he is convinced that the rank and file of the better element of the working people "are not only not hostile to the Church but are in hearty accord with and loyal to it." As for ministers, "there is no body of men more loyal to their convictions or more free and bold to express them." Dr. James E. Darby, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, who, after a boyhood on a farm, worked at two trades, on railroad grades and in mines, finding himself there in "a large and honorable company of ministerial students," declares that "pastors do understand the situation of the working people," that "most of them have been workingmen." Dr. C. L. Goodell, of the Federal Council of Churches, is another who carried his own dinner-pail, and he, too, asserts that "the majority of the ministers of America come to their present place in the Church from the ranks of labor or the families of laborers." Is it true, then, that big business controls the Church? Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, of Evanston, Illinois, replies:

> "Of some churches, yes; of many others, no. And among these latter there are at least a few outstanding churches in which 'big business' men sit in the pews and contribute largely to the pastor's salary, but make no attempt to control his pulpit utterances.
>
> "In the Church, as out of it, there are two more or less clearly defined groups of persons. One group is, on the whole, satisfied with things as they are, and fears any radical change in the existing order. Persons belonging to this group are consistently 'orthodox' in their theological, political, and economic opinions. They believe in 'the old-time religion,' vote with the Old Guard, and damn the labor unions. In their thoughts the Church fulfils its functions when it prepares men to go to heaven when they die—and helps to maintain law and order and to protect investments while they live.
>
> "But there is another group of persons who are keenly aware of the falsehoods, ugliness, and injustice in modern civilization, and are making every effort to realize on earth what, in the language of the New Testament, is called the 'kingdom of heaven' or 'the kingdom of God.' The number of persons in this second group is steadily increasing. Such men as Bishop McConnell, Father Ryan, and Rabbi Wise are no longer 'the exceptions.' Nor are the Interchurch Report on the Steel Strike and the deliverances of the Federal Council on the open shop and the coal strike 'mere incidents.' They show clearly enough which way the wind is blowing."

Much of labor's criticism of the Church is justified, and all too often prominent churchmen whose interests are opposed to those of labor have utilized church and pulpit to fortify their positions, admits Dr. Alva W. Taylor, one of the editors of *The Christian Century*. On the other hand, however, "no other great organization, outside those whose specific business is that of promoting labor's cause, has so unequivocally espoused social justice." He finds further, that "progress toward a social conscience is the definite tendency in the Church of to-day." Many ministers are reading the literature and history of the labor movement and making every effort to interpret it sympathetically, but Dr. Lucius Hatfield Bugbee, of Minneapolis, wonders whether an equal number of labor leaders are reading the literature and history of religion with a similar purpose. It is questioned whether the Church has the right to seek to impose any set economic arrangement between employers and employees. In the opinion of Dr. Raymond Calkins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Church seeks to take sides neither with capital nor labor, "but to enunciate the principles of one gospel of love, of justice, and of brotherhood." It is not the Church's mission, he thinks, to espouse any one social theory or program. "It will not seek to cater to the laboring men by any special forms of service." Rather, "it will seek to win their respect as that of all other men by its fidelity to its mission and by its simple and courageous utterance of the full message of Jesus Christ."

THE ASHES ON THE HEARTH

A FROCK IN TIME SAVES ALIMONY, says a sarcastic critic, apropos of the decrease in marriage and the increase in divorces, which statistics of the Bureau of the Census, taken last year, reveal. But the case is not so much the lack of clothing fabric, we are told, as the lack of moral fiber, since there was as much strain on the matrimonial chains a generation ago as there is to-day. Failure of modern religion and education, with several contributory causes, is blamed by that acute observer, Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver's Juvenile Court, who has much opportunity of judging. Whatever the cause, whether lack of millinery or of morals, the situation is alarming the press, and much space is given to the figures which appear to point to a national spiritual deterioration. Complete returns from twenty-one States show an increase of 35 per cent. in the number of divorces registered in 1922, as compared with divorces in 1916, the year of the last similar census taken by the bureau. At the same time, in the same twenty-one States, marriages have increased only 7 per cent. The total number of marriages recorded in 1922 in these States was 445,838; in 1916, 418,620. The increase is slight, and it is credited by the census officials to the population increase in the six years between the two censuses.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NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA

RISE AND FALL OF THE DIVORCE TIDE

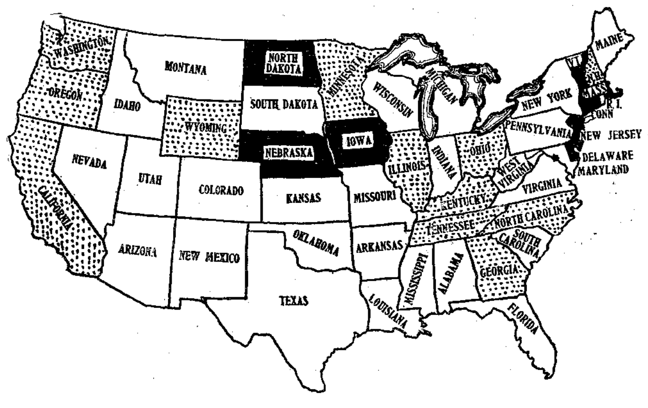
Black denotes increase; dots, decrease. Statistics on the other States are not yet announced by the Census Bureau.

The number of divorces registered in these States in 1922 totaled 61,073, compared with 45,181 in 1916. The increase is held to be out of all proportion to population increase or to increase in the number of marriages, and to be an indication of the spread of divorce among all classes. The rate of divorce in these twenty-one States jumped from one divorce to 9.2 marriages in 1916 to one divorce to 7.2 marriages in 1922. Only three States out of the twenty-one for which the bureau has completed returns show decreases in divorce. They are New Hampshire, Vermont and North Dakota. Eight States show decreases in marriage—Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota and Iowa. These States report increased divorce: Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, North Carolina, Washington, Oregon, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, California, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky. These States report increased marriages—New Hampshire, Minnesota, Wyoming, North Carolina, Washington, Oregon, Illinois, Ohio, California, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky. The annual total of decrees for the forty-eight States, finds Judge W. H. Thomas, of Santa Ana, California, is in the neighborhood of 160,000, and it is increasing three times as fast as the population. It is computed by the Troy *Times* that divorces are granted in America at the rate of one every four minutes throughout the year, and, says *The Times*, "it is no wonder that men and women who have been making a study of the evil look aghast upon this state of affairs and declare that the sanctity of the home is being attacked and the foundations of the Republic are being undermined. One divorce for every nine marriages is the present ratio, and the United States has only one rival in this respect, and that is Japan." If the home is the unit of our society, observes the Milwaukee *Journal*, "here is something to make us think twice." Numerous suggestions, from bounties for newly-weds to head-taxes on bachelors, will be offered to promote marriage, but the Milwaukee paper thinks the figures indicate that we need to increase the scope of our home-building activities. It is suggested that we build cottages to be leased at such a figure that the young couple, after paying the rent, can buy needed groceries, and even go to the movies once in a while. As to curbing divorce,

> "What we need is a new tradition that marriage is binding. Our grandparents disagreed as often as do the couples of to-day. But divorce was not well thought of in their time; besides, their economic existence depended on each staying on the job—the one to cut the wood and the other to bake the bread. Now these bonds of necessity and social pressure have largely been removed. To take their places we shall have to lead people to see that marriage creates a unity not to be broken except for grave reasons. If couples who find themselves growing apart would regard as a sacred obligation—to society, to their own self-respect and to their children—the maintenance of the home unit so long as that is possible, the divorce problem would solve itself."

Speaking with reference to its own State, which is on the wrong side of the divorce column, the Nashville *Tennessean* warns us that the situation marks a decay in the social fabric of the State that should be arrested and removed. The nation, we are told, "is really founded on its family life and preserved by the influences that radiate from its homes." Were it otherwise, and had our forefathers and -mothers "been disciples of free love or trial marriages, this Republic would not have survived the War of 1812. From the day it was founded it has drawn its inspiration and its vitality from the family altars." But now it is only a step from the altar to the divorce court, and, continues *The Tennessean:*

> "It is a matter that should challenge the consideration of all thoughtful people, because its bad influences are contagious. And it should especially challenge the attention of the legal profession in this State, for the remedy lies more within their hands than in the hands of any other class.
>
> "Divorce suits should be carefully considered by the reputable lawyer before he consents to file them. Especially should he counsel patience and time for thought and consideration on the part of a divorce client where children are involved. He should never file a divorce petition unless morally satisfied in his own mind that it is a last resort and that there exists no reasonable hope that the estranged couple may compose their differences and live together in peace."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SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA

MARRIAGE RATE IN NUPTIAL KNOTS

Black denotes decrease, and dots increase of marriage.

IS AMERICA A LEVITE AMONG NATIONS?

THE SAMARITAN DID NOT DESERT the wounded man by the roadside as a "mess" to be avoided, but went to help him, and the principle which animated the good man of Christ's oft-quoted parable, believes Herbert S. Houston, publisher of *Our World*, should guide the United States in its business and social intercourse with Europe. Mr. Houston was speaking before the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Chicago when he exprest his idea of what the relationship of the United States to the stricken nations of Europe should be. The highest sense of duty and the soundest business reasons, he declares, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*, demand the application of the Christian principle of neighborliness, cooperation and human brotherhood. Jesus, he continues, "never considered whether a man was a Roman or a Greek or a Samaritan, nor of what party, nor of what school of thought he was a member when He extended help." His followers to-day, then, must endeavor to show at least something of the same spirit. We must approach our duty from the standpoint of the world's need. Mr. Houston goes on:

DON'T COUNT THE COST

Says Herbert S. Houston, in urging the United States to help wounded Europe clean up its "mess."

"America, when it declared war, had the courage to face the fact that the democratic principle, its very life, was at stake, and its best were called to defend it. When the war was won, America didn't join with the Allies in making peace or in the League of Nations, but pursued its own independent way.

"Who showed mercy in the parable of the Good Samaritan? The lawyer who asked our Lord that question admitted it was the Samaritan who had given his hand when the priest and the Levite both went by. Then Jesus said to him,'Go, and do thou likewise.' That is our Lord's commission to the Christian man and to the Christian nation.

"Jesus came to seek and to save because the world needed Him. Search the Gospel through, and you will not find Jesus counting the cost or the profit, but always counting the need. If we are His followers, we must consider our duty to the world in the light of the world's need."

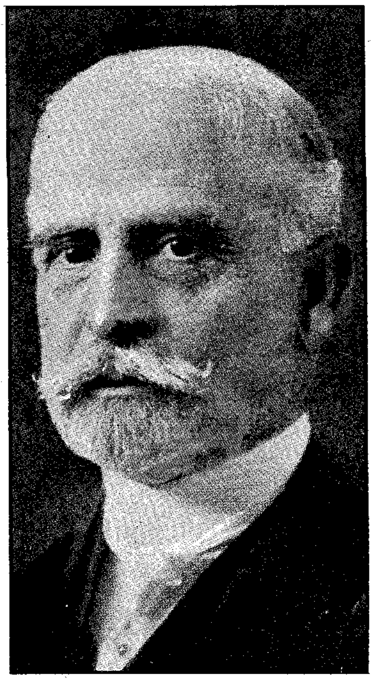
Quoting from the report of Senator Smoot, who refers to this need as the "European mess," and who, says Mr. Houston, exprest great satisfaction "because we were well out of it," the publisher replies:

"But against Senator Smoot's report we have the seasoned judgment of that able Christian soldier, General Henry Allen, who commanded the troops on the Rhine. He said that, regardless of the political reasons that brought about America's action, the fact remains that the present European impasse could not have happened had we participated in winning the peace.

"Chief Justice Taft has frequently declared that isolation for America is impossible. The real question is, are we going to be half-hearted supporters of half-way measures or are we going to be stanch supporters of the great Christian principle?"

PUTTING LOVE BEFORE RITUAL

CREED AND CEREMONIAL, the non-essentials of religion, if we are to agree with the observer in the case, must give way to consecration of service if the Church is to be made of real use to the community. Heretofore, because of the needs of kings and priests, we are told, forms of worship and confessional have been made the essentials, when what Christ wanted was, not a particular form of ritual, but "righteousness, justice and love." This is the view of the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D.D., professor of Hebrew in the New York Union Theological Seminary, and one of the arch-protagonists of modernism in that nursery of the new Protestant "reformation." He believes that, happily, the mechanisms of worship are wearing out, that the people "faced by modern conditions and modern requirements are not going much longer to hug worn-out superstitions or from force of habit keep on subscribing to things that their common sense and the new knowledge of life and of science tell them are not true." The God that can salve the hurt soul of humanity, he says in an interview with John K. Mumford, printed in the New York *Herald*, "must be a God supremely concerned with human brotherhood, with the reign of justice and love on earth, rather than in the forms and rituals and the arbitrary dogmas of yesterday. It is the emphasis on worship and on the forms of worship, as being of divine origin and appointment and obligatory, that has divided mankind into hostile, hating groups, and prevented combination and cooperation for the common good." If the world could be brought to acknowledge this God and relegate the forms of worship to the non-essentials, believes Dr. Fagnani, the barrier which has prevented a unity consecrated to the kingdom of God on earth would be removed. Dr. Fagnani argues, as the interviewer quotes him:



DISCARDING DOGMA

Dr. Charles P. Fagnani would stress Christ's humanity instead of continually arguing about His divinity.

"To emphasize the divinity of Christ is not enough. We must lay greater stress on his humanity. The humanity of Christ is the guaranty of the humanness and the humaneness of God. This is of fundamental importance, for the reputation of gods, taken by and large, in the history of human thought and of human religion, has been anything but admirable. There has been no crime, no lust, no uncleanness, no cruelty that men have not at one time or another predicated of their god, and this has in no wise interfered with their fervent worship by their partizans. Even the Christian God has fallen far short of being humane. We do not have to go back to ancient butcheries for this. There was the theology of Jonathan Edwards, and specifically the doctrine of infant damnation, to doubt which proclaimed a man a heretic not so very long ago.

"If the Church will devote less of its time and energy and fervor to cantankerous contention for the divinity of Christ and will direct all its tremendous power to proclaiming the humanity of Christ and the consequent humaneness of God, then when the next war threatens, the Church may have something to say in every land that will give pause to governments and politicians and voice the protests of the common people, the cannon fodder, who have nothing to lose but their lives for the benefit of those higher up—the sheep that have no shepherd save the Church that claims to be the agent of the one Good Shepherd."

Again, why argue about the Virgin birth, or the miracles which are supposed to be further proof of Christ's divinity, asks Dr. Fagnani. It is considered an appealing argument to bolster up the demand on credulity to suggest that it is no more wonderful that Jesus should have been born without a human father than it was that Adam should have been born without a mother. Dr. Fagnani insists that the facts regarding the birth of Adam are not yet established beyond the reach of doubt. Yet "it is upon these widely variant revelations that the doctrines of the divers churches are predicated." Revelation, he holds, must be personal; that which comes at second-hand is only hearsay and by any thinking person must be evaluated. No book revelation can be accepted without investigation, and this investigation, we are told, is criticism, either "higher" or "lower." And

> "That is really the only common-sense view of this whole equation. Investigation is not only criticism. It is heresy. But all this is nothing to get excited about. For as we consider the world and its future, it is impossible not be imprest with the relativity of time. Mankind has not yet had time enough. It has only enjoyed the modest measure of civilization it now possesses for a relatively short time. Human advance must needs be slow, but, nevertheless, it moves. So the brethren who are always so fearful lest progress and change should be too rapid and vertiginous have no real cause for anxiety. So long as the self-appointed guardians of society, the zealous Uzzahs of the holy ark of the *status quo* are frantically applying the brakes, there is no danger that the chariot of progress will gallop too swiftly up the steep hill that leads to the good time to come."

NO SURRENDER FOR THE SYNAGOG

THE JEW MAY REPEAT THE PATER NOSTER with his Christian brother and sing an amen to some Christian hymn, but the Lord's Prayer and the doxology will never mean to the Jew what they mean to him whose traditions are rooted in the Christian faith. It is not to be inferred from this that Jew and Christian may not from time to time worship together the God of all men, nor yet that prejudice must always divide them. Jews and Christians of the Unitarian and Universalist faiths have held union services, but they came away as they went in, Jew and Christian, each respectful of the other's heritage, but more ardently loyal to his own. Common worship, tho desirable enough upon occasion, and certainly beneficial, is not the key to the situation, we are told, and history answers the question whether a huge proselytism of the Jew is possible.

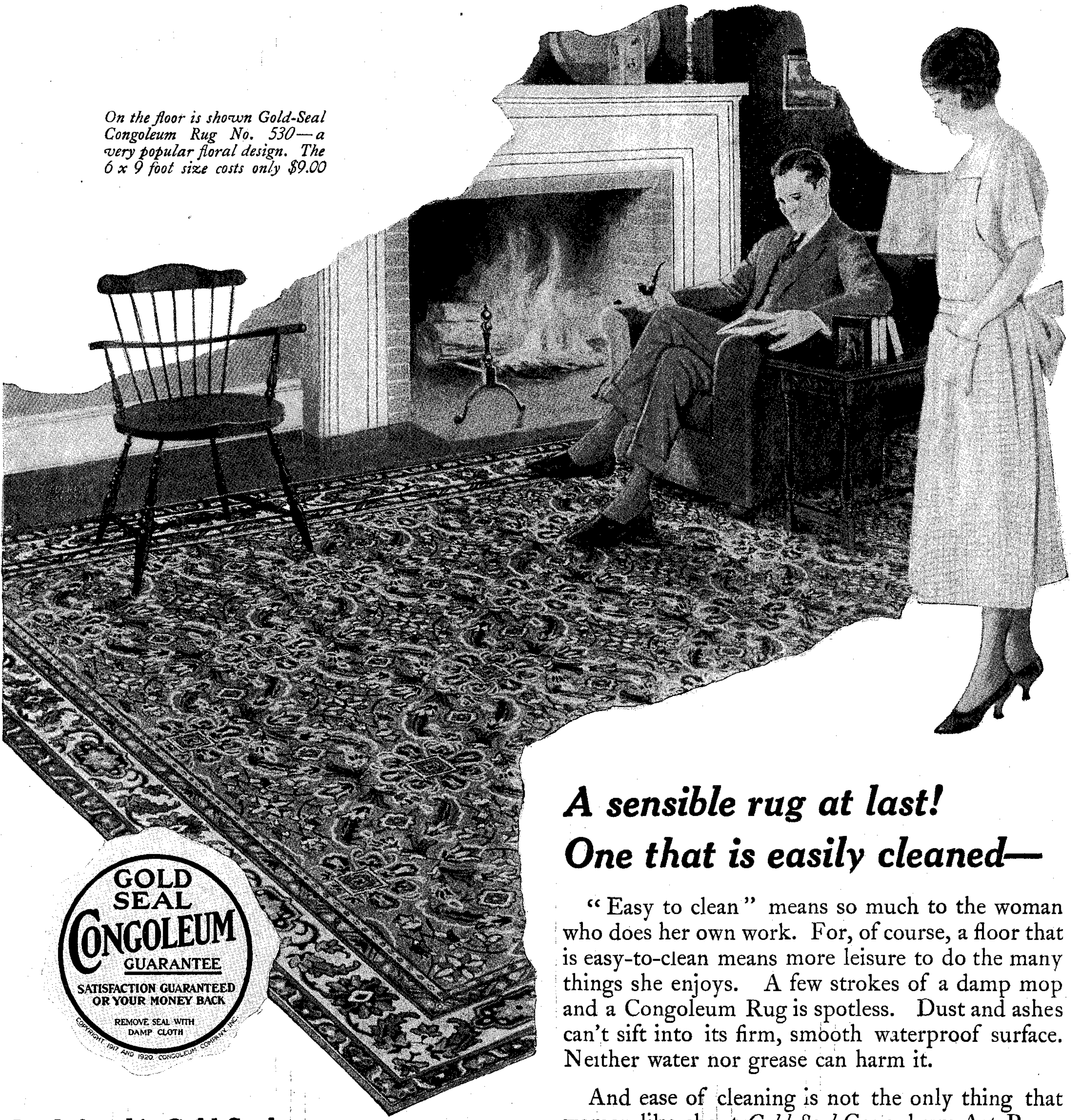
The Kaddish means much to him, writes Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a well-known New York rabbi; the Shema means everything to him. The Pater Noster means something to him, but he could no more make the Pater Noster central to his own spirit of worship than John Haynes Holmes could feel during the recital of the Shema all that he feels. Dr. Wise is writing in *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburgh) on a suggestion of Dr. Holmes, pastor of the Community Church of New York, that Jew and Christian worship together. This Dr. Wise is willing enough to do on occasion, but he would not make it an end in itself. As a Jew he can not avoid being vigilant lest "we make not for a closer affiliation of the spirit, but for confusion in and destruction of the Jewish spirit." There is much more to the Jew, we are told, than his religion. His religion is only a part of him. "Moreover, it is not the religion of the Jew that is offending in the sight of the non-Jewish world. It is the Jew as a member of a particular group, as a member of a racial family, who gives offense, rightly or wrongly, justly or unjustly, to the world without." The failure of Jew and Christian to worship together is, therefore, the least of the causes that divide them, and Dr. Wise doubts that it has any influence at all. It would be useless, then, for the Jew to lapse into the facile belief that he can make his peace with the rest of the world by leaving the synagog for the church or joining the two together. Yet, writes Dr. Wise:

> "I am fearful, I confess, for those Jews who have been given almost sufficing reason to find their Jewishness an unsupportable burden. Given this opportunity of escape from the burden of Jewish obligation, and Jews not a few will forget that Jewishness implies very much more than a particular form of worship within a special type of church, and these will take themselves out of and away from the synagog and easily go over to the ranks of Christendom on the ground that the reason for separate worship has passed. The Jew possest of a God-consciousness, the religious Jew, the highest and noblest type of Jew, the Jew who feels within himself the call to be an apostle of a supremely simple, reasonable, ethical faith, he would not wholly abandon his own worship that he may occasionally or in part worship with non-Jews. The Jew who will avidly seize upon the opportunity of common worship is the minimum Jew, the suicidal Jew, the self-obliterating Jew, who is ready to burrow his way into any alien faith in order that he may have release and surcease from all the disadvantages and handicaps and burdens the bearing of which is become the token of the Jew in a Christian world. If such a thing could be as regular and continuous common worship of Jew and Christian thousands of weak-kneed and faint-hearted and mean-spirited Jews would hail in common worship not a larger opportunity nor a finer obligation, but a long-wished-for method of escape from those ills of life and that life of evil which a friendless world has forced upon them."

Nothing in Jewish faith or life stands in the way of perfect and fraternal accord on the part of the Jew with the Christian, says Dr. Wise. "The doctrine of the chosen people is not so firmly or widely held by Jews to-day as to stand between Jews and Christians." What does stand in the way of a higher unity of Jew and Christian is "the un-Jewishness of the Jew and the Christlessness of Christendom." But most of all it is "the Christlessness of Christendom." What is needed, then, is not that Jew and Christian shall worship together for an hour, "but that Jews become re-Judaized and Christians at last be Christianized." And if he could, Dr. Wise would "proselytize Christians in the direction of Christianity." So, also, would he achieve perfect understanding between Jew and Christian, but not, he exclaims, at the price of his Jewishness. He goes on:

> "I crave the understanding and the reverence of the Christian world, but for myself as a Jew and not for me as a chameleon. I covet understanding of the Jew, not seeking to utter in accents which are not his own the Pater Noster, but affirming simply and earnestly and everlastingly as did the holy mothers and glorious fathers in Israel—Hear, oh Israel the Eternal is our God, the Eternal is one. My unfaltering soul shall not demean itself by purporting to be other than it is in order that it may achieve some quasi-understanding of what it is not.
>
> "Again, I repeat, the Christianization of Christendom is the supreme need of the Western world and not an hour of common worship, however beauteous and appealing it may be made. More important than that some Jews and some Christians worship together it is that my fellow Jews shall make for a maximum of moral and spiritual worth or worship in their own lives, and what Christians need is to return to those deathless affirmations through life of love and sacrifice that vast numbers of so-called Christians in the world to-day seem to have expunged from the creed and life of Christendom.
>
> "We as Jews still have a place and a duty, a service and an obligation in the world. We whom our enemies could not affright must not succumb to the plea of those who are our genuine friends to put away the integrity of our own common religious life. Yes, we would worship with Christians the God of men, but we ask, we demand, we press for something infinitely more important—that we work and dream, aspire and achieve, toil and serve together, not for an hour, but every day until that day shall have come when one prayer will be in the heart of Jew and Christian alike: 'Our Father, which art in heaven, Thy will has been done. Thou art holy; we would be holy. Thou art our Father. We, Thy children, would become brothers in one divine human family.' This has been the dream of the Jew; let this become the resolution of Christendom as it has never ceased to be the aspiration of the Jew."

On the floor is shown Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 530—a very popular floral design. The 6 x 9 foot size costs only $9.00



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6 ft. x 9 ft.	$ 9.00	The rug illustrated is made only in the five large sizes. The smaller rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with it.	1½ ft. x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ ft. x 9 ft.	11.25		3 ft. x 3 ft.	1.40
9 ft. x 9 ft.	13.50		3 ft. x 4½ ft.	1.95
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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

Mrs. Wylie, among the moderns, often writes verse that is not for the general, but no one will fail to feel the buoyancy of these lines in *The Century*.

SHEPHERD'S HOLIDAY

By Elinor Wylie

Too honest for a Gipsy, too lazy for a farmer,
What should you be but a shepherd on the hills,
Herding sheep with sad faces
Over grass-grown places,
High above a web of streams and willow-trees and mills?

Too tame for a Gipsy, too wild for a dairy-maid,
What could I be but a silly goose-girl,
Tending hissing white snakes
By weed-green lakes,
Crying in the dew-fall with my hair out of curl?

Too silent for the neighbors, too simple for the townspeople,
What shall we do who love each other so?
I'll teach your gray sheep
To guard you from the steep,
You'll catch me back from drowning where my dark lake lies deep,
I'll pluck a feather pillow that shall sing you to sleep
Up among the rocks where the blueberries grow.

Seven poems writ as coming "From a Very Little Sphinx" appear in the October *Harper's*. We take four because they are

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

I

"Come along in then, little girl!
Or else stay out!"
But in the open door she stands,
And bites her lip and twists her hands,
And stares upon me, trouble-eyed:
"Mother," she says, "I can't decide!
I can't decide!"

V

Look, Edwin! Do you see that boy
Talking to the other boy?
No, over there by those two men—
Wait, don't look now—now look again.
No, not the one in navy-blue;
That's the one he's talking to.
Sure you see him? Striped pants?
Well, *he was born in Paris, France.*

VI

All the grown-up people say,
"What, those ugly thistles?
Mustn't touch them! Keep away!
Prickly! Full of bristles!"

Yet they never make me bleed
Half so much as roses!
Must be purple is a weed,
And pink and white is posies.

VII

Wonder where this horseshoe went.
Up and down, up and down,
Up and past the monument,
Maybe into town.

Wait a minute. "Horseshoe,
How far have you been?"
*Says it's been to Salem
And halfway to Lynn.*

Wonder who was in the team.
Wonder what they saw.
Wonder if they passed a bridge—
Bridge with a draw.

*Says it went from one bridge
Straight upon another.
Says it took a little girl
Driving with her mother.*

This English poet is constantly extending his circle of readers, perhaps this introduction (in *To-Day*, London) by the well-known British novelist will serve to attach more readers:

TO WALTER DE LA MARE—A RHYME

By E. Temple Thurston

None happier with the verses writ
By Walter de la Mare
Are there than I. I'd like to sit
With Walter de la Mare
And watch those people that he finds
Who always seem to pull the blinds
Just when you're prying in to look
Between the pages of his book.
They disappear as though it were
No right of yours to interfere.
To me they all appear so slim
But don't of course escape from him.
I like the silly things they do
That make it seem the sillier you
Who can not see they must be sense
To people of intelligence.
I like the splendid waste of time
He seems to take to make a rhyme
When, looking back with scorn of youth,
You find he's dropped a grain of truth.
I like the animals he knows—
Each one that comes, each one that goes
And disappearing, tell you that
They're always things to wonder at.
Pigs that were only pigs before
They still are pigs—but something more—
And when they snuffle in the ground
I can't help wondering what they've found.
He could when all is done and said
Put brains into a cabbage head.
I'd swear with all sincerity
That that is what he's done to me.
I'll tell him one day if I can—
I've never met the gentleman.
I write these rhymes in case we mayn't—
For poets rarely come acquaint.

The picture here in the New York *World* may be one of the vacation memories for some; for others it is a daily vision:

ANDREW—CARETAKER

By Arthur Wallace Peach

Upon the scythe's worn edge he laid the stone—
A gaunt, bent figure in the graveyard old,
A shepherd watching o'er a silent fold
Where village fathers slept among their own.
For fifty years he mowed the weeds o'ergrown
And straightened frost-heaved headstones in their hold;
From early spring to time of autumn gold
He kept his watch, mute, patient, and alone.

With years he saw the little graveyard creep
And widen on the hill, and side by side
With youth he laid his cronies' lessening band . . .
I hailed him as his scythe fell in its sweep
And asked him why his toiling. He replied:
"The trump has blown, and I'm the first on hand!"

Even the poet, seer that he is beyond other men, finds his vision just short of the goal here lamented. Others have uttered a similar plaint like this one in *The Spectator:*

ONE TOKEN

By W. H. Davies

The power was given at birth to me
To stare at a rainbow, bird or tree,
Longer than any man alive;
And from these trances, when they're gone,
My songs of joy come, one by one.

But what I want I can not have:
One token from beyond the grave,
That hour I neither dream nor sleep,
To prove death but a veil to hide
Another life on the other side.

Miss Hall claims the right to grief as something inalienable; nor does she seek any healer like Dr. Coué. Well, you read her in *The New Republic:*

ANY WOMAN

By Hazel Hall

When there is nothing left but darkness
And the day is like a leaf
Fallen onto sodden grasses,
You have earned a subtle grief.

Never let them take it from you,
Never let them come and say:
Night is made of black gauze; moonlight
Blows the filmy dark away.

You have a right to know the thickness
Of the night upon your face,
To feel the inky blue of nothing
Drift like ashes out of space.

You have a right to lift your fingers
And stare in pity at your hands
That are the exquisite frail mirrors
Of all the mind misunderstands.

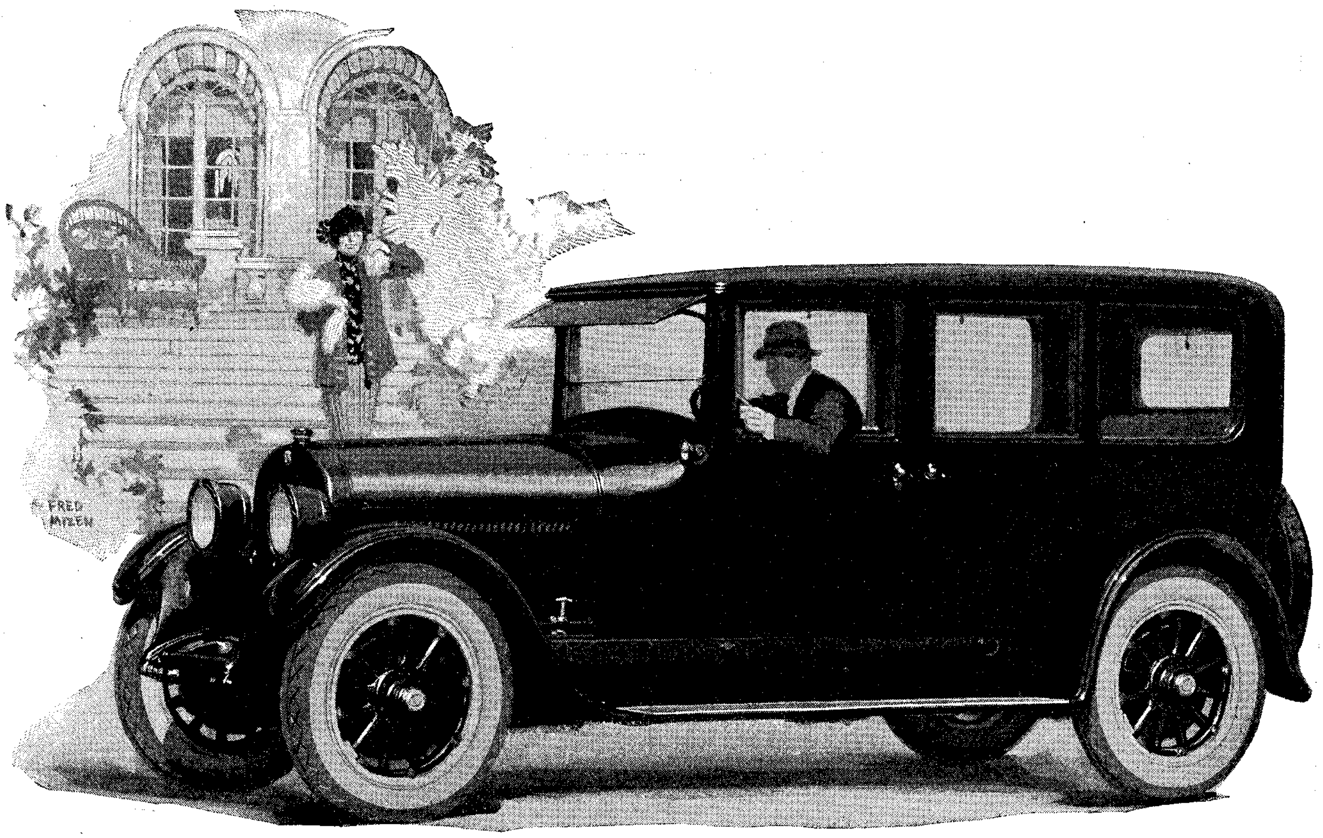
Your hand, potent in portrayal,
Falls of its own weight to rest
In a quiet curve of sorrow
On the beating of your breast.

This distinguished poem from an old friend is in *The Lyric* (Norfolk, October):

A FRAGMENT

By William Alexander Percy

This wind upon my mouth, these stars I see,
The breathing of the night above the trees,
Not these nor anything my senses touch
Are real to me or worth the boon of breath.
But all the never-heard, the never-seen,
The just beyond my hands can never reach,
These have a substance that is stout and sure,
These brace the unsubstantial sliding world,
And lend the evanescent actual
An air of life, a tint of worth and meaning.
Shall dust, fortuitously blown into
A curve of moon or leaf or throat or petal
And seeding back to vacancy and dust,
Content my soul with its illiterate
And lapsing loveliness? Or tired knowledge
Make credible the hard decree of living?
O, I have heard a golden trumpet blowing
Under the night. Another warmth than blood
Has coursed, tho briefly, through my intricate veins
Some sky is in my breast where swings a hawk
Intemperate for immortalities
And unpersuaded by the show of death.
I am content with that I can not prove.



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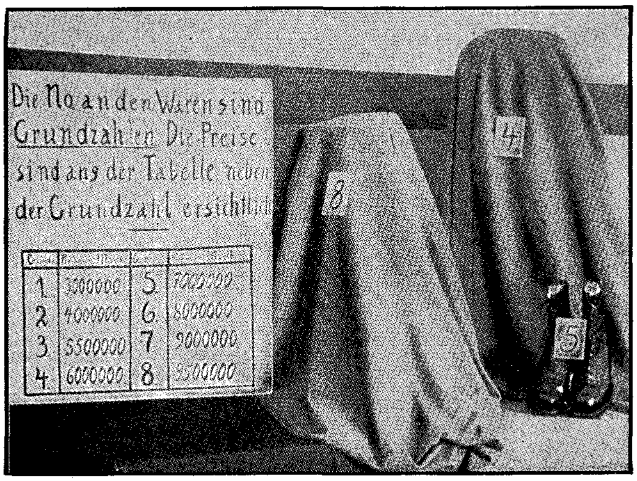
Standard of the World

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

GERMANY, LAND OF PERPETUAL NIGHTMARE

A MAN ORDERED A BEEFSTEAK in a Berlin restaurant, price 1,000,000 marks. By the time it was served, it was worth 1,100,000 marks, and by the time the check was presented, half an hour later, the price had risen to 1,200,000 marks. A glass of beer worth 1,000,000 one day may be worth 2,000,000 the next. "How do the poor people live?" asks Charles Altorffer, a French deputy from the Alsace-Lorraine district, "when the price of necessities is multiplied by a hundred or a thousand in the course of a few days?" And yet it is an astonishing and outstanding fact, he goes on to admit in *L'Echo National*, of Paris, that the people one meets on the busy German streets are well clothed and prosperous-looking; nor are these people strangers, but natives. He hazards a guess that "the hundreds of thousands of poor people probably don't dare to show themselves in the streets, but hide their misery in some corner, since it is not possible that all the population can acquire the millions of marks necessary to clothe and feed themselves decently."



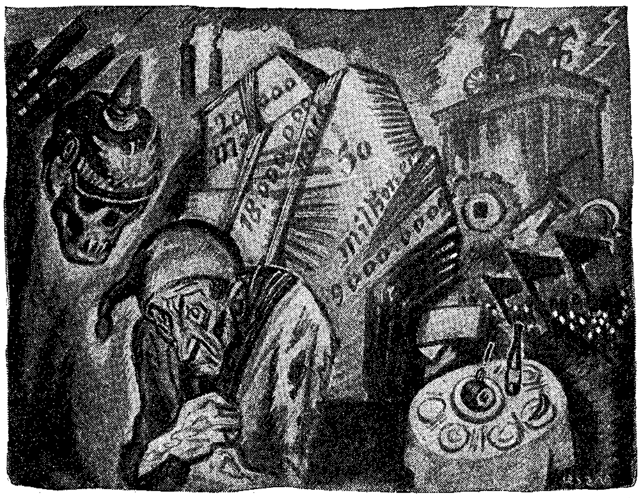
Photograph from the "London Sphere"

HOW TRADERS SHOW THE PRICES OF THEIR GOODS

The movement of the mark is so erratic that tradespeople number their wares instead of pricing them. The numbers correspond to a list, as shown on the big card, which can be changed as necessary.

American travelers and journalists are struck by the same apparent contradiction. "I have not met a single German who is optimistic," cables Clare Sheridan in the New York *World*. "The Germans are floundering in chaos and poverty," writes a New York business man from Berlin to the New York *Evening Mail*. Wherever one goes, he testifies:

> One sees "*Schlangen—snakes*"—i. e., long rows of men, women and children waiting for hours in front of dairies to get a liter of milk, an egg, or an eighth of a pound of butter for the children.
>
> One sees *Schlangen* in all the ticket-offices of the subways, elevators and railroad stations. Things are not a whit better now than they were in time of war, in some respects.
>
> So many cows, sheep, goats, horses, etc., have been lost, that most of the domestic animals and dairy products have to be imported from the Scandinavian and other countries.
>
> Gas and electricity prices were raised last week a thousandfold. Until last month the bills for my apartment were less than 20,000 marks. Last month I paid for gas and electricity 16,600,000.
>
> Some of the highest aristocracy and of the formerly wealthy people stopt buying soap and newspapers. Books are of course entirely out of the question. Ten per cent. of all the wages of workingmen and domestics go to the State as taxes.
>
> Such facts as these will, I think, give you a better idea of what is going on in Germany to-day than many of the speeches in the Reichstag, notes and diplomatic documents.
>
> The incessant falling of the mark is a catastrophe. What can be worse for a community than instability and constant fear of to-morrow?
>
> When I got here six weeks ago, I was struck by the fact that one seldom hears laughter in Germany. If you do happen to hear a good, hearty laugh, look around and you will find a foreigner, and usually a "high valuta" foreigner at that.
>
> There are two kinds of crises: one is a stormy one; the other may be quiet, but none the less profound. Germany is living through the last kind of crisis.
>
> A *putsch* is expected any day from the extreme right or from the extreme left. Else there will be a revolution by the Fascisti, called here the *Hackenkreuzer*, in conjunction with the German Bolsheviki, the Communists of the Third International of Moscow. Already they have joined hands all over Germany. They will stop at nothing in order to reach their end.
>
> Strikes, riots, sabotage and mutiny are going on constantly and everywhere. Only a few days ago Berlin was in the dark and without street-cars and subways. Saxony is virtually in the hands of the Communists to-day. Thuringia is almost so. They are very strong in Berlin itself.
>
> Who can tell what is going to happen here in the next few weeks under such circumstances? Anxiety and discontent are written on every one's face.
>
> The proletariat of the cities is restless, the intellectual middle-classes are literally starving to death, the small business man is plunging into the abyss of ruin and bankruptcy visibly.
>
> Crimes and suicides are on the increase. In one day recently there were nine deaths from suicides, one of them a venerable professor who was found dead in the cellar, with blood-vessels severed, and a gas-pipe in his mouth. In his pockets was found a one-thousand-mark bill, equivalent to one-fiftieth of one cent.
>
> The scarcity of German paper currency caused much inconvenience and suffering recently. Numerous Americans, Englishmen, Japanese, Czecho-Slovaks and others besieged the banks and exchange bureaus all over the country, from morning to evening, vainly trying to get marks. The government printing-presses and over fifty private firms are at work day and night to supply the demand of paper bills. Denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 million bills are coming into circulation.

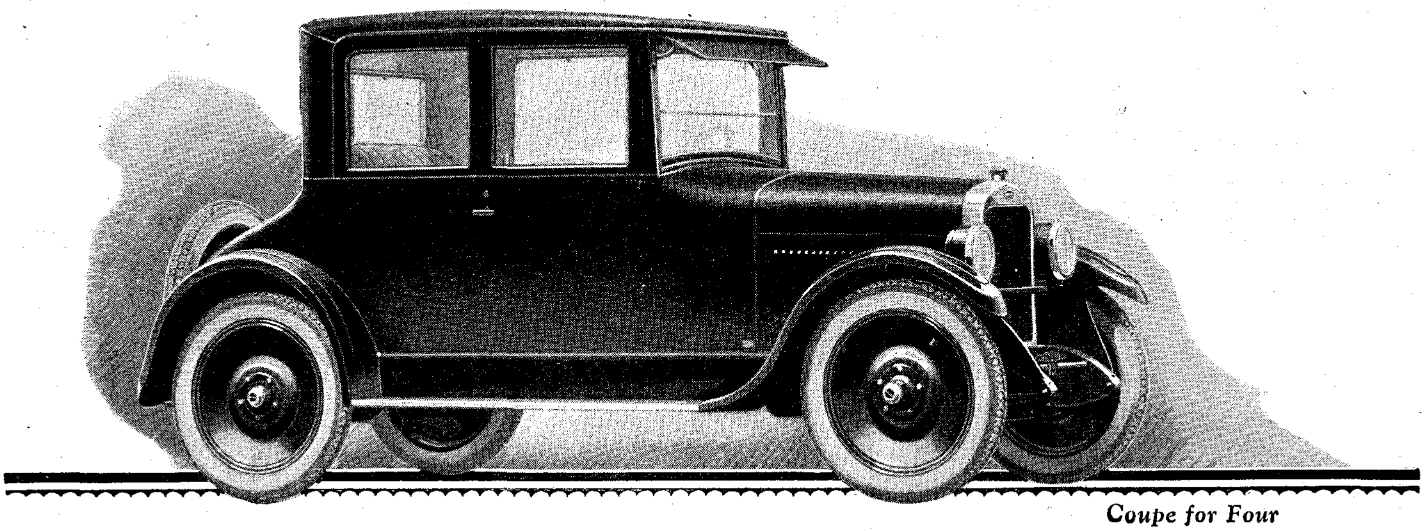


Cesare in the New York "Times"

A LAND AS CRAZY AS A CUBIST PICTURE

Germany in its present upset condition is called, by a recent investigator, "as full of inversion and unknown dimensions as the latest picture in the Berlin Exhibition of Modern Art."

On the other hand, so reputable an investigator as Garet Garett testifies, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, that the financial situation is being carefully handled by German experts, for the good of themselves, first, and their workmen secondarily, and that the country is economically as solid as any in Europe.



Coupe for Four

Quality Closed Cars at New Lower Prices

Sedan $1395 Coupe for Four $1345 Business Coupe $1195

The three new closed models of the True Blue Oakland have been built for those who desire *all* the comfort and luxury of a thoroughly high grade closed car, and the power, smoothness and quiet of a truly fine light six—but who are unwilling or unable to pay the high prices elsewhere prevailing.

In realizing its purpose to build quality closed cars at low prices, Oakland has utilized its wide experience and complete facilities, as well as the resources of General Motors, and the body building genius of Fisher. Your good business sense will prompt you to investigate fully these brand new models.

The Sedan

The Sedan is a roomy, full-bodied, four-door car of exceedingly pleasing lines. It is finished in rich blue and black, striped in red and upholstered in silk velours. Heater, windshield cleaner, unit instrument panel, and mechanical door-checks are only a few of the many features which are incorporated. Here you will find no compromise in quality nor completeness, yet the price is only $1395 at the factory.

The Coupe for Four

This model, pictured above, is the naturally graceful coupe body at its best. Its spacious interior seats four in perfect comfort. The hand controls, as in all 1924 Oaklands, are conveniently grouped on the steering wheel. The finish, equipment and appointments are exactly like those on the Sedan. The price, $1345 at the factory, is unmatched anywhere for such value.

The Business Coupe

This unusually distinctive looking coupe is very popular with those who desire closed car comfort for not more than three. It is ideal for business, professional and personal use.

Built by Fisher, it is of genuinely high grade closed car construction. The finish is rich blue and black with nickeled fittings. Its value is unapproached at $1195 f. o. b. factory.

The New Engine—Four-Wheel Brakes

Oakland closed cars receive, perhaps, the fullest benefit of the new 1924 Oakland chassis. The greater smoothness of Oakland's brand new engine lends to these closed cars a quietness rarely found save in the costliest. Oakland's new four-wheel brakes—sound, practical and simple—provide the ultimate measure of safety. Disc wheels are standard at no added cost.

The low prices speak for themselves but you must actually see and examine these new models to really appreciate how completely Oakland has broken down old precedents of closed car values.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Oakland's "True Blue Travelers" are just completing their nation-wide demonstration. In the many thousands of miles covered, they have proved conclusively the high quality of the Brand New Oakland Six. They have shown also that Oakland's long-established 15,000-mile engine performance guarantee and the well-known Mileage Basis gauge of value apply even more fully to the True Blue Oakland

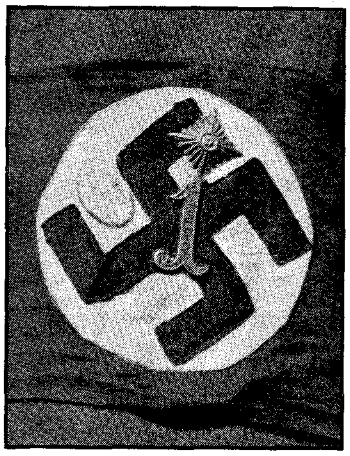
Touring Car, $945 Roadster, $945 Sport Touring, $1095 Sport Roadster, $1095
All prices f. o. b. factory

Oakland

Brand New and True Blue

Oakland "6"

"Where is the truth," asks the distrest casual reader, "in the midst of these conflicting reports?" The truth is that most of the reports are true, says Anne O'Hare McCormick, a correspondent to the New York *Times*, who lately returned from the distrest Fatherland. It would be hard to say anything about Germany that is not true, she testifies, and the more conflicting and exaggerated reports appear, the more likely they are to be true. For Germany has become, in her own words, "a land of illusion," a "country that has lost reality, where nothing means what it would anywhere else." It may be collapsing, and yet it has enormous stability. It may be ready for Red Revolution, and yet a mere "Verboten" sign will be obeyed, however unreasonable, even if the docile German populace starves for it. The whole situation is grotesque, nightmarish, in the midst of a "nebula that mystifies Germany's neighbors and beclouds herself." For, reports Miss McCormick:



THE SIGN OF REVOLT

This is the arm-insignia of the Fascisti of Bavaria, with the regimental number and rank of wearer.

Everybody you meet tells you the same dismal things and everything you see tells you something different. If you looked from a car window in Czecho-Slovakia, for instance, at the miles of brand-new factories, the well-conditioned rolling stock, the new steamboats on the busy canals that you see in Germany, you might conclude that the Czechs were prospering. If you observed in threadbare Poland the perfectly kept public gardens, the newly paved streets, the new carpets, the luxurious new plumbing you meet in every German town, you might suspect that Poland was rapidly recovering from the war. But new factories and fleets and canals and ports do not mean prosperity in Germany. The fact that residences and hotels and people are all newly outfitted does not signify that Germans are as much better off than they seem compared to the ragged peoples all around them, but only that they have been engaged for the past two or three years in buying everything in sight, of exchanging paper money as fast as it is printed for the cheap goods the whole country has been working overtime to produce.

Therefore you start with the contradiction that nothing in Germany means what it would mean anywhere else. On money admittedly worthless and growing daily more meaningless, Germans have better houses, better furniture, better clothes, more up-to-the-minute industrial plants, than any people in Europe. Food is scarcer and tensions are greater, but Germany has actually accumulated more real and permanent value with paper during her progressive bankruptcy than we in the United States with our surplus gold.

Once inside Germany, you keep turning mental somersaults. The place is not so much a mystery as a mirage. It is far from being an illusion of tragedy, as some reports have painted it. It is rather the tragedy of illusion, the land that has lost reality. There can be no doubt that just now the country is sliding down-hill at a pace so dizzy that it is impossible to exaggerate its perils and its panic. The onlooker at that swift descent at once succumbs to the universal vertigo, in which all objects are distorted, inverted and out of focus. Try as you may, you can not see straight. I am convinced that every conflicting story brought out of Germany is true, and that every German is sincere who bewilders you with contradictions. All the weeping of the loudest Jeremiahs is justified by facts. Other facts—sometimes the same facts—equally justify the French charge that Germany is shamming poverty to evade her debts.

If you wish to believe the Germans, it is a mistake to go to Germany from Poland, Austria or Hungary, countries where there is no need to dig below the surface for evidences of misery; or even from Italy or Czecho-Slovakia, convalescent nations still bearing marks of the hard fight for social and economic health. After these lands, Germany is like another world, a sleek, asphalted, perfectly renovated world, in which the traveler is cushioned, carpeted, bathed, comforted and well served for the first time in weeks. When you call the attention of lamenting Germans to this contrast between them and their neighbors they answer that Germany always maintained higher standards of life than these chronically half-starved and out-at-elbows peoples, and that it will be the end of civilization in Central Europe when she sinks to the level of the inferior races around her.

But there is certainly another side to the picture. If you wish to believe the French or any other proclaimers of German prosperity, continues Miss McCormick:

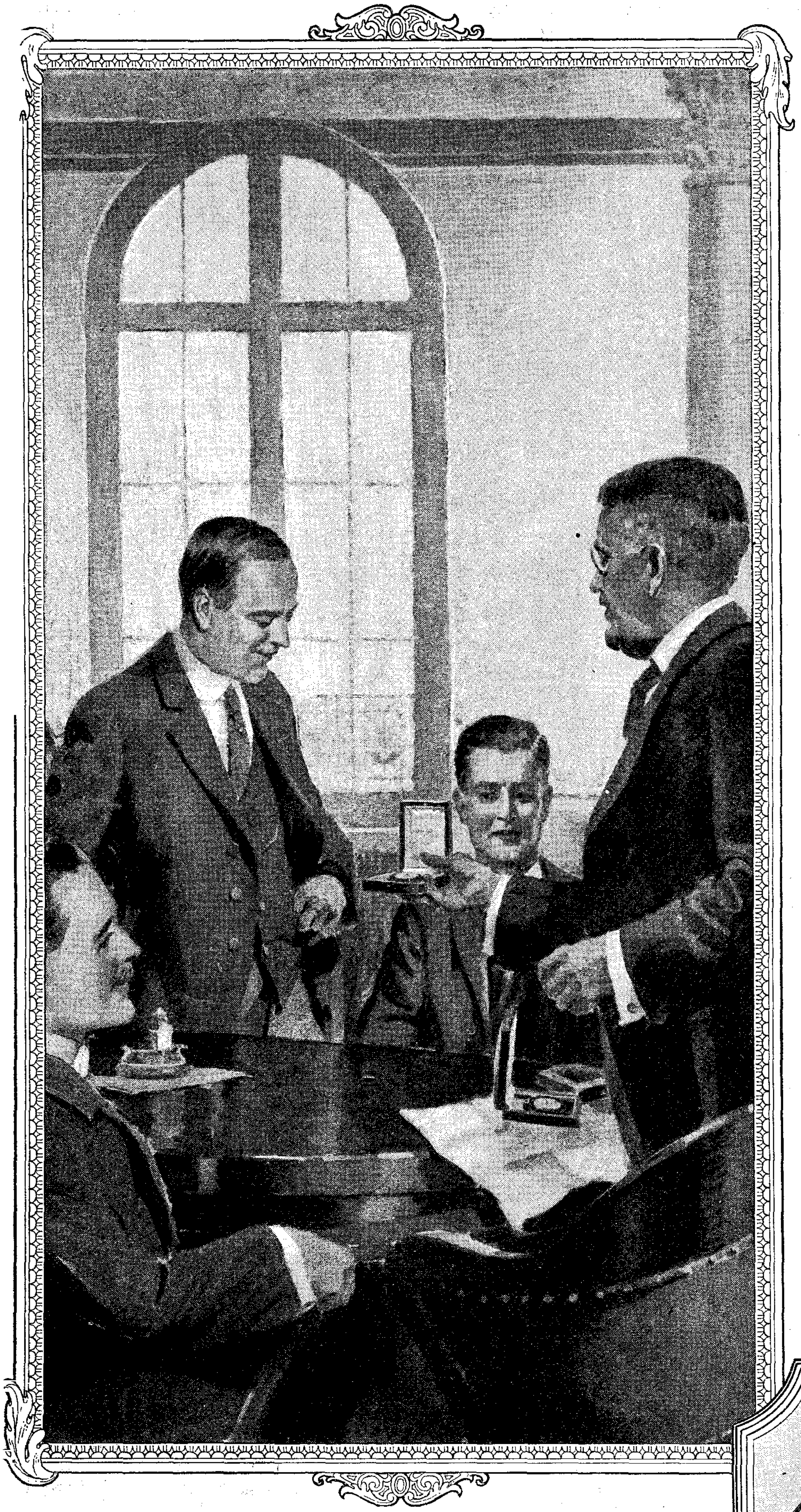
It is a mistake to leave the fine hotels, the crowded cafés and beer-gardens, the packed amusement halls, with their fat and vulgar shows, and go to the side streets where women with babies in their arms wait in line for hours for the privilege of buying a few ounces of butter or margarin. It is a mistake to go where you can observe the morbid interest which only hungry people take in the sight of food. I never passed a baker's or green-grocer's shop in Berlin without noting crowds gathered around the windows gazing wistfully at fresh vegetables and bread. Once I joined the customers in a meagerly stocked butcher's shop. They were all men, well-drest and well-groomed, probably clerks and office men taking home the family supper. All but one bought black sausage, each a little piece two or three inches long, carefully weighed and more carefully paid for. The exception indulged in a tiny scrap of veal, such as our butchers trim off a roast for the dog, and carried it off like a treasure.

Only Germans reduced to the last straits buy meat by the inch Many can afford none at all, and butter and milk are unknown luxuries in millions of families. It has been said that if only one square meal such as they used to enjoy were given to every German to-day, it would exhaust the entire food supply of the country. I know that when one leaves a small roll on a breakfast-tray in a hotel where food seems as plentiful as at the Adlon, and the maid comes in to ask if she may take it home; and when one catches a waiter carefully wrapping up and slipping in his pocket a little slice of a guest's uneaten meat, one begins to feel a certain guilt in eating at all in Germany.

I entered the country in the midst of one of those recurrent crises that are always expected to be final. In Dresden, the center of a "Red Saxony" governed by Communists, there had been the night before a riot in the old market place, and a foray of window-smashers in the principal streets. The mark had fallen from two to five millions for a dollar in a week, and the stores were closed two-thirds of the time while the proprietors called in expert accountants to juggle with abstract figures in an effort to keep prices soaring as fast as the money dove. All the tradesmen were engaged in the exciting and strenuous German business of not selling. All day in that red-brocaded room at the end of an art gallery, whose treasures would buy Germany free of all her

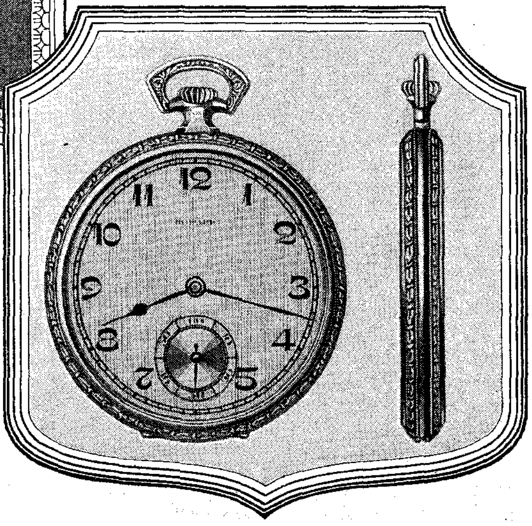
POWERS IN THE GERMAN CRISIS

There are thousands of these Bavarian Fascisti, well drilled and well disciplined, according to numerous reports from Munich. Their threat of revolution is said to have caused the declaration of a military dictatorship in Germany.



The HOWARD WATCH

Howard Watches are made in various sizes and range in price from $63 to $180. Call on a Howard jeweler in your vicinity—he is a good man to know.



IN appreciation of loyal service, in recognition of achievement, what equals the gift of a Howard watch?

This superb timepiece is a symbol of service in its unfailing accuracy, a symbol of achievement in its high renown. Honored among watches, it has a fitting place wherever men are honored among men.

A man will prize a fine watch like the Howard above any other possession.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Established 1853
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debts, worshipful tourists, as numerous as before the war, gathered in silence before Raphael's serene masterpiece. And all night gangs of sullen young toughs, wearing caps pulled down over their eyes and trying to look desperate, gathered in the market place and talked war and misery.

The point is that if you passed the day in that glowing gallery and dined on the pleasant river terrace of the Hotel Bellevue, you saw that everything was normal, and if you trailed the gangs in the streets, you were sure that the country was on the verge of revolution. One hour you spent driving about with the leading merchant of the city, while he pointed out proudly that there was not a child in Dresden without shoes or a person without decent clothing, and boasted that until the week before business in his great emporium had never been so good or so profitable. And the next hour you talked to a leader of the militant Nationalists, who saw ruin everywhere and hinted darkly of vast plots hatching underground.

You left Saxony "feeling that a fuse was being laid somewhere." But in the clean and excellent train to Berlin a trivial incident somehow reassured you. As the writer relates:

LINING UP TO BUY BUTTER IN BERLIN

Long queues of people daily assemble outside the provision stores, especially where a "bargain sale" is advertised. There is said to be hunger side by side with orgies of high feeding.

Handlung
Butter-Handlung

The neighboring compartment was marked "For Ladies Only." Like all trains in Germany, that seems constantly on the move, this one was of incredible length and incredibly crowded. Not only men but whole family groups packed the corridors. They stood wearily and patiently all the way while that compartment remained empty—apparently for the reason that none of the travelers could include themselves in the classification of ladies traveling alone! It did not seem possible that a people so amenable to a meaningless sign of authority could go very far on the lawless road of revolution.

That impression of a race almost superhumanly patient and tractable persisted during the tense and anxious days that followed. It was the time of the fall of the Cuno Government, and for a little while no one quite knew where the next Government was coming from. The Communists, strengthened beyond their actual power by the protests of the poor against the intolerable uncertainty of life, took advantage of the general confusion to try to stampede the country. For two days they were able to shut off power so that no trams or buses moved in Berlin. Part of the light was cut off. There was no gas. The brewers struck, and there was no beer. And as if that were not final catastrophe for a people that can not quite crumble while the beer holds out, the printers struck—and there was no money.

Nothing can give a more graphic idea of the financial condition of Germany, says the writer, than the simple statement that if the printing-presses stop for a day there is an immediate money famine. She goes on:

I do not know what happens to all the milliards already in circulation, but the incredible fact is that for a few days it was impossible not only for Germans to get marks anywhere, but for foreigners to exchange dollars or pounds sterling or Swiss francs or any real currency for worthless German paper. Prices became grotesque, so that, with marks falling to five and six millions to the dollar, you paid more in actual money for a room at a Berlin hotel than you do at the Ritz in New York. Perhaps the shortage was partly due to the inability of the presses to grind millions fast enough to keep up with the millions demanded!

One saw trapt Americans standing around hotel lobbies wondering how they were to get away from impending catastrophe. Senators and Congressmen were as bewildered as tourists and traveling salesmen. They were all suddenly bereft of their accustomed props and protections, stranded in a world as unreal as a nightmare, a world without government, with disappearing money, as full of inversions and unknown dimensions and general chaos as the latest pictures in the Berlin exhibition of modern art.

The immediate crisis passed, but this investigator believes that others loom ahead. For, she writes:

No people, not even Germans, can stand much longer the abnormal and fantastic conditions of life in Germany. Imagine living under a system in which prices are changed every day, in which all wages have to be readjusted every three days to enable the workers to exist, in which it is the feverish aim of every merchant to prevent customers from buying goods. Only a law obliging them to open their doors a few hours daily keeps the stores from closing indefinitely. Nobody wants to exchange real cotton and wool and shoes and lard for waste paper. So the prices are made prohibitive.

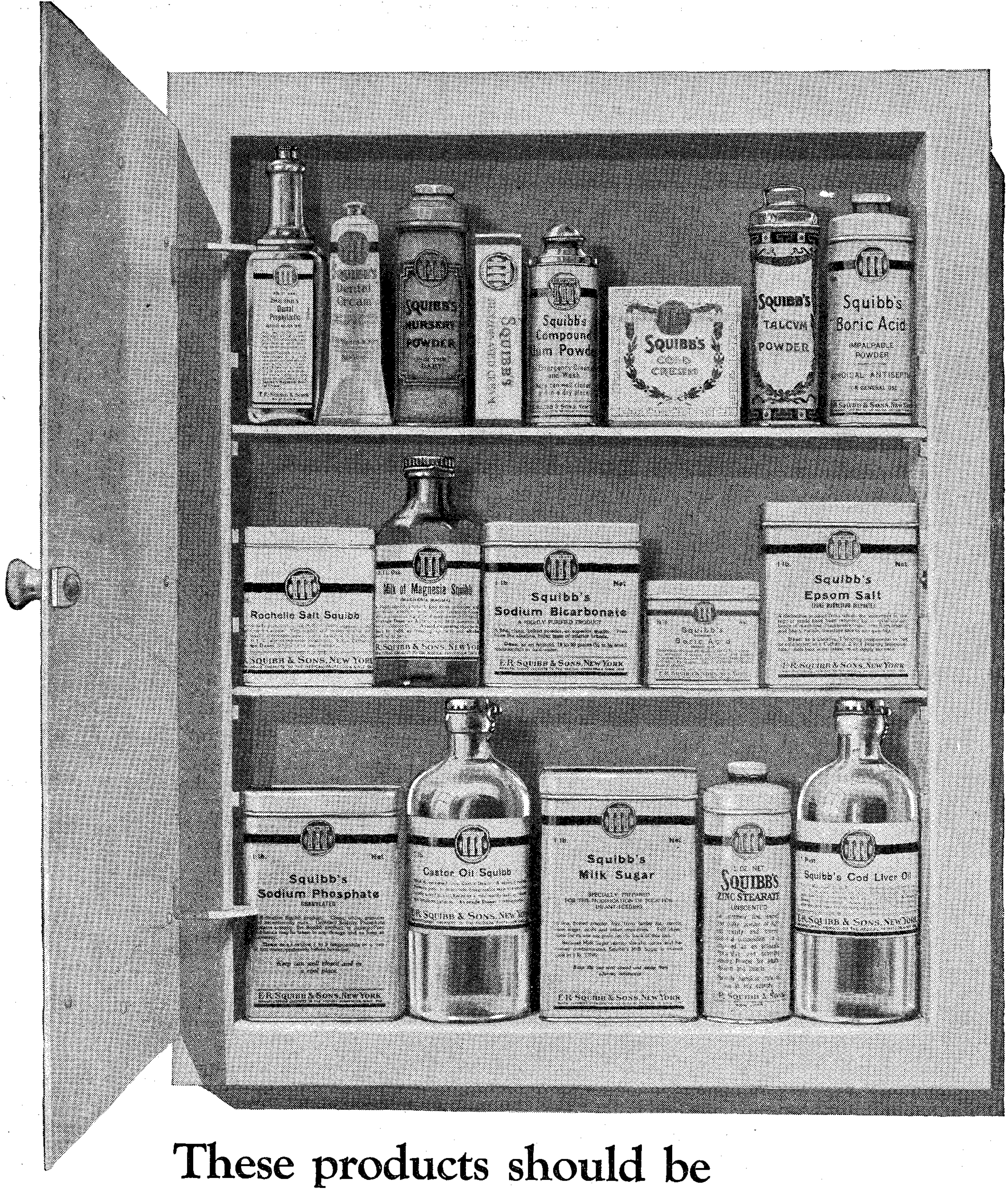
I visited an American-owned factory, a beautiful new building of glass and enameled brick just completed at what the American manager informed me was a price so low as to be ridiculous. It is by such building that Germany has transmuted her paper money into gold. He told me that the pay of his employees for the current three days was from four to six millions a week. The present figure is several times that amount, but means no more because the adjustment i always made on the basis o the falling value of the mark and the rising cost of bread.

"But you must remember," he said, "that German workers have always been the worst paid in the Western world. It has been the consistent and necessary policy of Germany to capitalize the industry of the most industrious people in Europe. Only by organizing them into an industrial system so perfect and so cheaply operated that it can undersell everybody else has it been possible for this country to suppor 60,000,000 people on a poor and sour soil, and while beating the world with their labor give them on the whole better living and working conditions than they could enjoy anywhere else. You must see that the only way Germany can live is by cheap labor and a government policy in favor of industry."

"All I can see," I answered, "is that for the last five years the people of this country have been deliberately and systematically exploited in favor of the industrialists. For their advantage taxes have been practically abolished, transportation charges have hardly been raised, ports have been built, waterways widened, building has cost nothing. I could understand a country debasing its currency, camouflaging its resources, exporting its wealth and going into bankruptcy to elude its enemies. But who can understand a policy that starves and ruins its own people? You admit that you are just able to undersell in France after you have paid the 300 per cent. import duty France imposes on German products. What, then, must German industrial profits be in other countries? And judged by the present fruits of such a policy, who are the real enemies of the people of this country?"

There is so much plain evidence to support the theory of such a policy that one can not really believe in it. It implies a plan of exploitation too perfect and too cynical. And the purpose of this article is not to deal with the responsibility for the present chaos in Germany. It is rather to present an impression of that incoherence which will suggest how hopeless it is to trust any evidence. After a little while in Germany you become yourself a victim of the general illusion. You are as uncertain in regard to the value of facts as you are in regard to the value of money You grope in a world of reversed standards, in which the mental currency is as phantasmagoric as the paper millions. You realize, slowly and incredulously, a truth that has been percolating during weeks spent in careless calculation of meaningless ciphers, and that is that there is something about an unstable medium of exchange that unstabilizes not only the economic but the moral life of a people. Everybody in Germany talks about money every minute. There is nothing to do with it but gamble, so every member of the most solid and conservative race in the world has turned into a curb gambler. Thoughtful Germans themselves recognize that the moral hazards of living in an unbalanced country are even worse than its physical discomforts.

"You hear much of what a currency without purchasing power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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

does to our children's bodies," said a German mother. "Not many of us dare to stop to think of what a debased currency does to their souls. Think of the complete reversal of all the standards and axioms on which we were brought up. A penny saved is a penny earned, for instance. It used to be that a child who was given a mark was admonished to save it or spend it carefully and judiciously. Now if his rich American uncle gives my boy a hundred thousand, or a million, or whatever demoralizing figure represents the old mark, I rush him out to spend it at once for anything he can get, knowing that whatever it buys to-day will buy only half as much to-morrow. We are all become beggars and hucksters and gamblers, old and young alike."

This general state of affairs, writes Isaac Maccosson, in a recent exhaustive analysis of the German situation in *The Saturday Evening Post,* "has begotten the moral and physical laxity, especially moral, that might result in breakdown." He testifies, on the basis of a recent trip through the country:

You see evidences everywhere. Murder and arson are on the increase. There is even a sign bearing the words "Beware of pickpockets" in the great cathedral at Cologne!

Now you can realize the difficulty of appraising the situation, except for swift overnight consumption. It is like dealing with quicksilver, so shifting are the changes.

The innate sense of thrift and moderation which is inherent in German character may prevent panic, with all its consequences. The fate of the nation rests with the people and not with the politicians. So long as the weather remains mild, and the gap between old and new food supplies is somehow bridged, a clash may be averted. But if winter comes hard upon food scarcity, and if the French grip on the Ruhr checks the flow of fuel, no man can foresee the outcome.

It is not difficult to fix the responsibility for the latest German crisis. I used the word "latest" advisedly, for with German crises, as with Allied notes on reparations, there is apparently no end. If these diplomatic notes continue to maintain their past record, they will almost rival the output of the German printing-press. This, however, is not the point to be made here.

Blame for the German financial disaster rests almost solely and entirely with the German Government, which does not represent the will of the people. The growing abyss between their points of view, combined with food shortage, may precipitate the overthrow now almost hourly imminent.

I have talked with Germans throughout the whole country. They were not statesmen, bankers or industrialists, but those plain folk who must eventually shape the destiny of the nation. Almost without exception they maintained that there has been too much or too little government, that the reparations obligation should have been met, regardless of sacrifice, to establish some degree of stability. Here you have a new and equally ominous slant that bodes no good for the Berlin acrobats who have been playing with the business of administration.

A year ago the average German blew up when you mentioned reparations. He still thought in terms of "monstrous iniquity" and "no mercy for a prostrate people." Moreover, with an optimism which is usually synonymous with bad judgment, he never believed the French would occupy the Ruhr. To-day he has changed his mind. But it is too late. The German therefore divides his fury between the French and Wilhelmstrasse—the seat of government in Berlin.

How and why is the German Government responsible for the present plight? The answer lies in a single word—inflation. It began under Helfferich during the war, when the country was obsessed with the victory idea, and that the Allies would pay. Each succeeding German régime has had an evil heritage in the shape of a fixt policy of inflation. It has reached the point where the populace has utterly lost its financial bearings.

Now you get at the root of the matter. No German Government has had the courage to face the issue squarely. They were like groups of puppets stuffed with increasingly worthless marks. It has been a case of government by opportunism and by compromise. The easiest way, as always, has become the costliest way.

Without exception, every Berlin administration since the Armistice has favored the big industrialists at the expense of the great mass of the people. The whole German taxation system, or, rather, lack of system, which is another cause of the mark debacle, was framed to humor the rich. Here is an example: In June one-third of the whole revenue collected by the German Government was derived from income tax deducted from salaries. This gives a hint of what is paid, or, rather, what is not paid, by the overlords of agriculture and industry who do not derive their incomes from salaries. The underpaid clerks and stenographers must submit to a tax deduction before they get their wages, but the great industrialist can sell $5,000,000 of goods abroad and keep that money in a foreign bank, where it not only appreciates in principal value and earns more money but does no work for the German people at home. No wonder the tide of indignation against the rich in Germany is rising.

The net result is that all governments in Germany, including Cuno's, have been a series of gymnastic exercises—a succession of gambles suffering the consequences that usually follow games of chance, whether on the stock market or on the green cloth. Perhaps the best motto of these inflation administrations was devised by a cynical Englishman. It is: "Better terror or anxiety without end, than an end with terror."

Meanwhile Germany has presented the extraordinary spectacle of being fundamentally prosperous; of being able, through cheap labor, to undersell her competitors in the markets of the world; to develop her industrial machine to the *n*th degree of perfection, and yet be, as I have already pointed out, perpetually on the brink of ruin. Like the cry of "wolf!" in the fable, the plaint of ruin may have been sounded once too often, and reality, and not subterfuge, will come to pass.

Through inflation, both of currency and point of view, Germany has reached another crossroads in her journey from defeat. Will she continue to inoculate herself with the crisis-proof serum or will she take the final plunge, be it to chaos or capitulation?

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Comfort! How easy your feet feel with sturdy, damp-proof, slip-proof leather soles and heels to trudge solidly upon!

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What is true of leather soles and heels is just as true, and more spectacular, of leather belting. Through thousands of hours, leather belts speed on in factories and shops. Men who work at many a trade know this value of leather. Some of these men are writing Letters about Leather that will be richly rewarded.

You may know other uses of heavy leather as interesting. Write about them. Leather gears, perhaps, or luggage, or saddles and harness—any one of many.

So write your letter now. You may capture the biggest prize, Two Thousand Dollars. Other prizes range from $500 to eighty consolation prizes of $10 each.

Rules of the Contest

1—Letters must be written in the English language, and on only one side of the paper.

2—The competitor's name and address must be written at the top of the first page of the letter.

3—The letter must be mailed in a sealed, stamped envelope. *No post cards will be considered.*

4—There shall be no limits to the length a letter may be; and any competitor may send in as many letters as desired.

5—This Contest shall be freely open to anyone, anywhere.

6—The first prize will be awarded to the contestant whose letter on the subject, "Nothing Takes the Place of Leather," is the best in the opinion of the judges.

7—The Contest opens officially June 30, 1923, and closes October 31, 1923.

8—In case of tie, both or all tying contestants will receive the full amount of the prize tied for.

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MARTHA E. DODSON, *Associate Editor, The Ladies' Home Journal*
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Beloit—Paul L Murkland
Bennington—A. Drysdale & Son
Berkeley—The Booterie
Biddeford—Everybody's Shoe Store
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Bloomfield—Frank L. Fisher
Bluefield—Lenett's Boot Shop
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—Newbury St., cor. Clarendon St.
Bowling Green—The Bazaar
Brattleboro—Wagner's
Bridgeport—1025 Main St., cor. Cannon (2d floor)
Brockton—Model Shoe Store
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St.
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Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
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Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—R. J. Curran, 110 Broadway
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Chambersburg—Hutton's
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
835 E. 61st, cor. Drexel Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Clarksburg—Livingstone Bros.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbia, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb & Bro.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Connellsville—Hooper & Long
Cumberland—Rosenbaum Bros.
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Danbury—F. M. Thompson
Danville, Ill.—Cavanaugh & Meyer
Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denton—W. B. McClurkan & Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Dover, N. H.—Colby's Boot Shop
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
Duluth—107 W. First St. (near 1st Ave. W.)
Durham—Perry-Horton Co.
East Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—Horace Mayer
Eau Claire—Ivar-Anderson Shoe Co.
Eldorado—Taliaferro & Miller
Elgin—Peter Pichik, 67 Grove St.
Elkhart—F. A. Blessing
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Elyria—Thos. Gray
Enid—Lowenhaupt-Dessauer Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fairmont—J. M. Hartley & Son
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fargo—Hall-Allen Shoe Co.
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fond du Lac—M. Fitzsimons & Sons Co.
Fremont, Neb.—Buck's Booterie
Ft. Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Ft. Smith—Boston Store D. G. Co.
Ft. Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Ft. Worth—Washer Bros.
Fulton—W. A. Butts
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Geneva—W. W. Dusenbury, Inc.
Glens Falls—Hartman-Mason Co.
Gloversville—Clarence P. Willard
Grand Island—S. N. Wolbach & Sons
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Great Falls—Paris Dry Goods Co.
Green Bay—O. A. Haase
Greensburg—Royer's
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Greenwich—Futty Shoe Co.
Greenwood, Miss.—Crull's Shoe Store
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second Floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Helena, Mont.—New York Shoe Co.
Hoboken—Eagle Shoe Store
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Hornell—John Doherty & Son
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—205 Foster—Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntingdon, Pa.—J. H. Westbrook & Son
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Huron—Service Shoe Shop
Hutchinson—Rorabaugh-Wiley Co.
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Miss.—Graves Boot Shop
Jackson, Tenn.—Frank Bond Shoe Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Golden's Bootery
Jacksonville, Ill.—Hopper & Son
Jamestown—J. E. & A. L. Johnson
Janesville—Varsity Clothing & Shoe Co
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston, N. Y.—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
La Crosse—Rivoli Shoe Store
La Grande, Ore.—N. K. West & Co.
Lake Charles—The Muller Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Boyd's
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lewiston, Me.—Lamey-Wellehan
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co
Lima—The Sill Shoe Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co.
Lockport—Jenss Bros.
Long Beach, Cal.—Farmers Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Lynchburg—Isbell-Bowman Co.
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store

hoes Can Do for Us!”

MEN and women everywhere are finding real comfort, flexible support and foot freedom in Cantilever Shoes. In these good looking shoes you will find a new pleasure in walking because of the vigorous spring your feet gain.

The flexible arch of the Cantilever Shoe fits the arch of your foot snugly and restfully. This insures a gentle, harmonious support that does not hamper the flexible action of the foot muscles but harmonizes with them, permitting them to strengthen through exercise. When foot muscles are strengthened, the twenty-six small bones of the feet are held in a springy, arched structure. The result is a resilient step, feet that feel young again and a feeling of bubbling-over vitality that will liven up your whole outlook.

The graceful lines of the Cantilever Shoe are the natural lines of the foot. The smooth, easy fit of a Cantilever Shoe will give your foot a trim appearance, as well as a feeling of wonderful comfort.

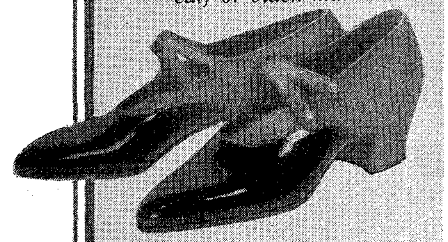
The Men's Cantilever Shoes are substantial but light in weight. They are dignified, durable and good looking. Boots and oxfords in several lasts and leathers.

In the Women's Cantilevers for Fall, attractive styles in oxfords, strap pumps and boots are to be had. Fine leathers, moderate heels and neatly rounded toes.

There are Cantilever dealers all over the United States (one exclusive agency to each city, except in New York and Chicago). Read the list below and if you do not find one conveniently located, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., and they will send you the name of the nearest store and an informative booklet on feet and shoes.

Cantilever Shoe

Men's oxford in tan calf or black kid.



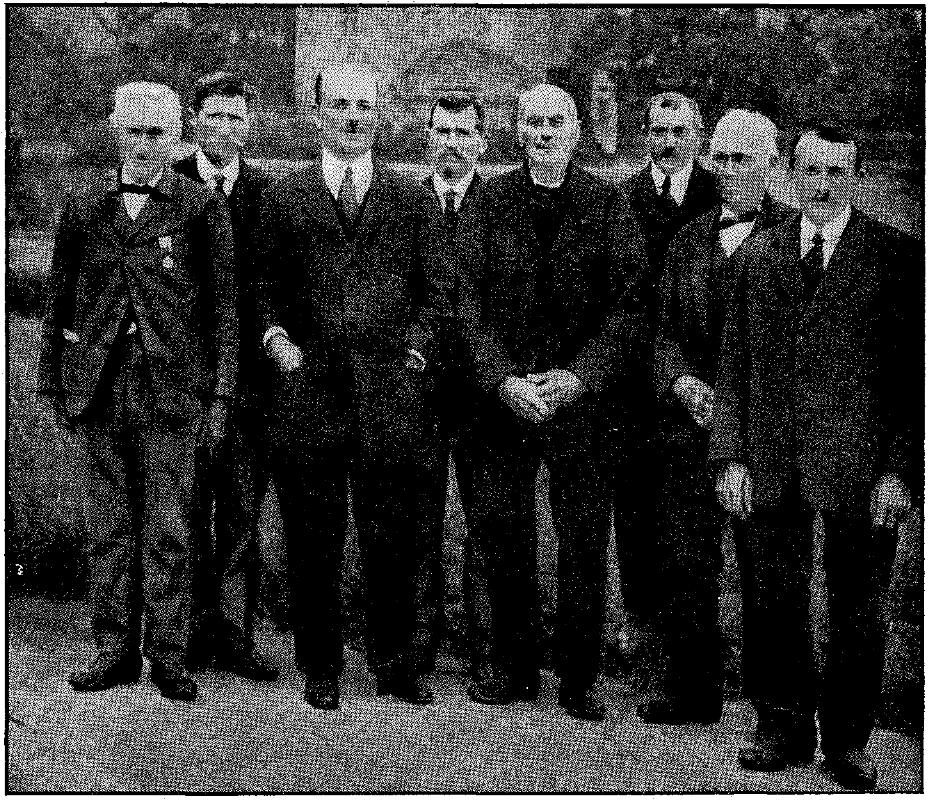
Patent leather and black suede twin strap pump.

Woman's Cuban heel oxford in black kid, brown kid or white fabric.

Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mankato—Geo. E. Brett Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Marlin—Maloney-Boykin Co.
Marquette—Jacob Rose & Sons
Marshalltown—Baxter Shoe Store
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
Massillon—Hansen & Kratz
Meadville—A. I. Eldred
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Meriden—Brown Shoe Co.
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Middletown, Conn.—Braindard & Logan
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St., South
Minot—The Fair
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Monmouth—The Shoe Market
Monroe, La.—Masur Bros.
Monroe, Mich.—Frank J. Yaeger & Sons
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Montpelier—City Boot Shop
Morgantown—Fashionable Shoe Store
Morristown, N. J.—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Brunswick—W. H. Mansfield
Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Beuren
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2d floor)
New Kensington—Miller Bros.
New London—George C. Strong Co.
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
Newport, R. I.—D. J. & F. F. Sullivan
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Norfolk, Neb.—A. L. Killian Co.
North Adams—Wm. E. Lamb & Co.
Northampton, Mass.—E. Alberts
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Ogdensburg—Burke Bros.
Oil City—Levi & Co.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Olean—Regent Shoe Store
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Oneida—Conniff & Tober
Oswego—Frank C. Reed
Ottumwa—Truefit Co.
Owensboro—McAtee, Lydanne & Ray
Parkersburg—H. F. Fischer
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Pensacola—Anson's Shoe Store
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Perth Amboy—Jos. Bruck & Son
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pine Bluff—Jones Bros.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Wm. Fahey, 234 North St.
Pittston—The Brown Shoe House
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Port Chester—Wein's Dept. Store
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Ind.—The Hoosier Store
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Ridgewood—M. Van Lenten
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester, Minn.—Blakley & Kennedy
Rochester, N. Y.—257 Main St. (3rd floor)
Rochester, Pa.—Morris Barnett & Son
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Rockland—L. E. Blackington
Rumford, Me.—Gonya Bros.
Rutland—Clauson Shoe Co.
St. Albans—Depatie's Bootery
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salisbury, Md.—R. E. Powell & Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Saranac Lake—Mulflur's Shoe Store
Sault Ste. Marie—Passmore & Paquin
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shamokin—B. Hirsch
Sharon—Smith & Co.
Sheboygan—H. C. Prange Co.
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
Skowhegan—Bisson & Conant
Somerville, N. J.—Conover & Fields
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spartanburg—Wright-Scruggs Shoe Co.
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, Ohio.—Edw. Wren Co.
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Steubenville—H. A. Schaefer
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Taunton—Model Shoe Store
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Torrington—Bufferd's Shoe Shop
Traverse City—Kellogg's Cash Shoe Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2d floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Tuscaloosa—Raiford Merc. Co.
Union Hill—Star Shoe Store
Uniontown—Royer's
Utica—28-30 Blandina St., cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Warren, O.—Kinnaman & Neal
Warren, Pa.—Redding Shoe Co.
Washington, D. C.—1319 F Street
Washington, Pa.—Margerum & Campbell
Waterbury—Howland-Hughes Co.
Waterloo—U. T. K. Shoe Co.
Watertown, N. Y.—Berow & Monroe
Waterville—Gallert Shoe Store
Wausau—Berg & Sabatke
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
White Plains—Gedney Boot Shop
Wichita, Kans.—Rorabaugh's
Wichita Falls, Tex.—Sanderford Booterie
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Williamsport—John B. Irvin
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
Wilmington, N. C.—Wilmington Shoe Co.
Winona—Baker & Steinbauer
Woonsocket—Martin Shoe Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
Zanesville—J. B. Hunter Co.

THE FRANCE WE DO NOT KNOW

THE STAGE FRENCHMAN with his tight-waisted frock-coat, Assyrian beard and pointed toes came near being obliterated from popular imagination by the war. Two million members of the A. E. F. came back with a very different character in mind as the typical Frenchman—stocky, thick-chested, wide jawed. And yet the stage character still persists in American cartoons and elsewhere, because no other stock character has come to take his place. Unconsciously some Americans still visualize the narrow chest, shrugging shoulders and nervous and excitable manners. Types seen on the streets of Paris and a few other cities by tourists may tend to confirm this impression. Yet of the forty million French, some twenty-four millions are peasant farmers, and one-fifth of the whole nation are supposed to own their own land. And "Jacques Bonhomme," the typical farmer, is more likely to be a ruddy, thick-set, taciturn, economical chap, who works hard and skilfully all his life and fears nothing except baths and the night air in his bedroom.


Photograph from "L'Illustration" (Paris)

SOME FRENCHMEN WITH WHOM AMERICA MIGHT GET BETTER ACQUAINTED

The backbone of France, dirt farmers whose folks have been running the same farms 150 years or more. The Marquis de Juigne with them considers they form one big hard-working family.

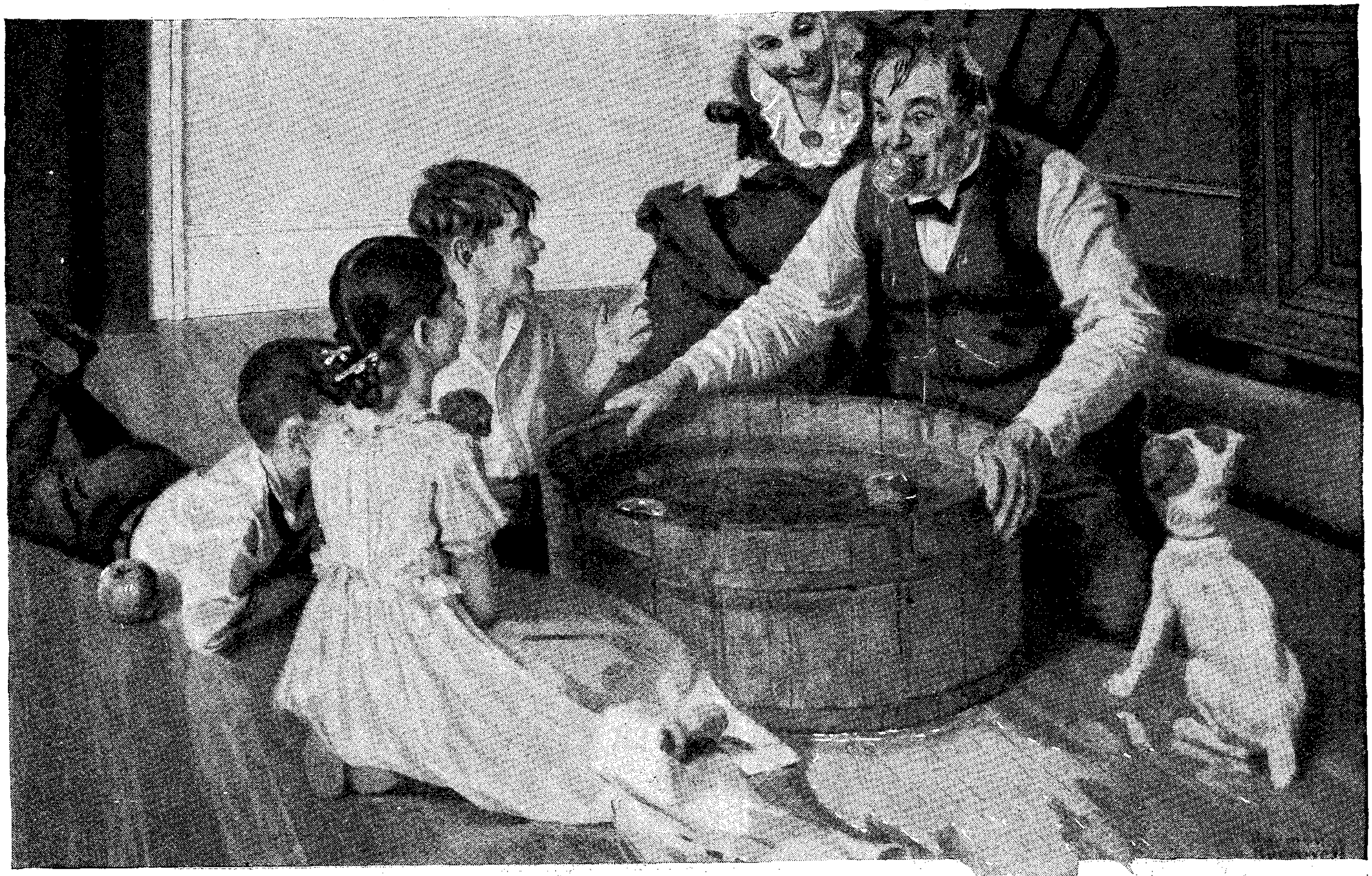
Revelation of this French peasant has come, according to French writers like Saillens, only with the Great War. This enormous block of silent, stubborn farmers with their "healthy common sense, keen wit, and wise skepticism" finally appear as "France essential." More than ever before the cultured Frenchman, we are told, realizes how much of his literature and life is essentially the "product of peasant observation and reflection." During the war Rudyard Kipling said of the peasants: "I could take off my hat to every single soul of them, but that one can not traverse a whole land bareheaded." Yet these are the Frenchmen of whom we hear the least, inhabiting a France we do not know.

A recent number of the Paris *Illustration* contained an account of a celebration held in southern Brittany, which seems to have collected some interesting examples of this type at its best. A certain family named Beilvert was awarded a 25,000-franc prize by the Académie Française, in 1922. A series known as the Cognacq prizes are awarded to the largest families in France—and the Beilverts had 14 children. The occasion described in *L'Illustration* was a fête given to the Beilverts by the landed proprietor, whose tenants they were. He decided to ask to this celebration all the other tenant farmers, among whom many families had been cultivating the same land for more than a century and a half. The account goes on:

> More than a hundred and fifty people met July 29 at the château which occupies the magnificent park at the Bois Rouard estate, at St. Hilaire de Chaleons, between Nantes and Pornic. The Marquis de Juigne had asked every one to bring his entire family, and the arrival of these good people, after High Mass, at eleven o'clock was most picturesque. The women, both young and old, in black gowns, had the good taste to retain the charming headdress of the Retz province, a little cone of fine white linen on the back of the head, which the widows thread with a large black ribbon. The men had on their best Sunday clothes. All with their robust air appeared highly satisfied with life and proud of the Retz province. Among them, however, certain figures stood out in bold relief—characteristic French types.
>
> First of all, since they were the occasion of this family celebration, there were the Beilverts—real natives and efficient farmers, the father born at St. Hilaire 48 years ago, and his wife, several months younger, born at Chauve, a near-by village. They have had sixteen children, of whom fourteen are living in excellent health, four boys and ten girls, the oldest 20 years, and the youngest two years.
>
> Then there were the old people—Father Briand, lively at 87, whose forefathers have been holding the farm La Boule for one hundred and seventy years; the Guittney brothers, farmers at Metite-Masure from father to son, for a hundred and fifty years; the Recoquillies, who retain at La Caillauderie the freehold established by their ancestors a hundred and seventy years ago; Father Germain Francheteau, so merry despite his 73 years, who has been for 54 years chief herdsman at Bois Rouard château.

At the banquet, which was to have been presided over by René Bazin of the Académie Française, the host proposed a toast which, to Jean Clair-Guyot who quoted it, had almost a "patriarchal savor." The Marquis explained to his hearers how he and the Marquise had wanted first of all to give the Beilverts a party not only because they had been honored by the Académie Française, but also because they were farmers of the highest type, hard-working, clever, and good Christians. Then there were the Recoquillies, the Briands and the Guittneys, he explained, who had been for a hundred and fifty years in a very close union with his family: to such a point, in fact, that it seemed to him there was by this time really only one large family, in which each member understood very clearly his responsibilities to all the others. Then there was fine old Father Briand, born right here, who had been one of the main factors in the prosperity of Bois Rouard. He had worked hard all his life, and, in the presence of his children and grandchildren, it was good to honor such a life of service to the community. In conclusion, he said:

> "To-day is no more than a continuation of yesterday. I remember one day after the death of my uncle, Count Juigne, how I was going over the property with old Father Gouard whom you all knew so well, and he turned to me suddenly and said: 'How glad the old Count would be to see how you are keeping everything up.' An expression which carries well the thought of that fine old man who in his heart meant 'Nothing has been upset here.' I have done all I could that nothing might be upset here, and this family heritage of which I am really the trustee will be transmitted intact with all its responsibilities and communal



Valspar is Hallowe'en-proof—

There! Grandfather's got that pesky apple at last!

The old timer is bound he'll show those youngsters he can still enjoy an old-fashioned Hallowe'en frolic—even if it does mean another attack of rheumatism in the morning and water all over the floor.

Of course the water may be a bit hard on Grandfather, but it can't hurt the floor—for the Floor is Valsparred even if Grandfather isn't.

Valspar protects and beautifies furniture, floors and woodwork of all kinds—inside and out—from the hard knocks of weather and everyday wear. Water, hot or cold, grease, even acids will not harm a Valsparred surface.

Valspar is easy to apply. It brushes evenly and freely and may be rubbed down to a dull finish if desired. And Valspar *never* turns white!

In addition to the clear Valspar Varnish which is known the world over, Valspar also comes in colors.

Valspar Varnish-Stain is made of clear Valspar Varnish itself combined with transparent woodstains. It comes in Light and Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry and Moss Green. Anyone can use Valspar Varnish-Stain—You Valspar and Stain at one stroke of the brush.

Valspar Enamel—beautiful solid-covering colors, ground in Clear Valspar—Red—*light and deep;* Vermilion; Blue—*light, medium, and deep;* Green—*medium and deep;* Ivory; Bright Yellow; Gray and Brown. Also in Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

Reg US Pat Off

The famous Valspar boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample of each product supplied at this special price. Print full mail address plainly.)

Valspar ☐
Valspar Stain ☐
State Color ....
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Lit. Dig. 10-13-23

Wreck survivors tell how tobacco kept them going

When food and water gave out on third day, they smoked until rescued

Perhaps they were only pirates of the sea; nevertheless, they were very much human beings when they found themselves miles out to sea adrift in an open boat.

With two days' supply of food and water, they confidently expected to be rescued in plenty of time. But when the third day passed and no friendly sail appeared on the horizon, it began to look like a case for Davy Jones's locker.

One of the victims, crazy with thirst, suggested that they divide a bottle of iodine and end the agony quickly.

"The tobacco hasn't given out yet," said another. "Let's stick it out a while longer." And they did.

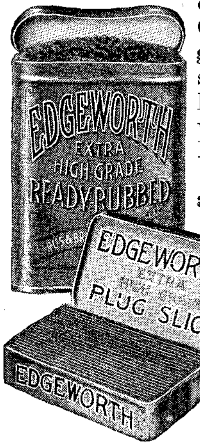
Late in the afternoon of the fifth day a tramp schooner saw their distress signals and came valiantly to the rescue.

"The only thing that kept us going at all was tobacco," one of the survivors admitted when he was safely deposited on dry land again.

Pipes filled with Edgeworth probably have no more soothing effect than pipes filled with other tobaccos, but most Edgeworth smokers feel that they need Edgeworth to get complete pipe satisfaction.

If you have never smoked Edgeworth, send your name and address on a postcard to Larus & Brother Company. They will be glad to send you free samples—generous helpings both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Smoke a few pipefuls and judge for yourself whether or not you wish to become a permanent member of the Edgeworth Club.



Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

For the free samples, kindly address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. If you will also include on your postcard the name and address of your regular tobacco dealer, your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth, Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

duties to my son, who would be with us to-day were he not at sea fulfilling his duty as a sailor. You have all helped me in my job, may your children help my son in his."

That such an almost unbelievably feudal state of affairs in present-day France could exist to the mutual satisfaction of every one comes as a shock to various writers commenting upon it. To the writer in *L'Illustration*, however, it does not seem so strange, for he concludes:

> Family pride, love for the land—two virtues which are fortunately not so rare in France as people think. It is by fidelity to these great traditions that there is perpetuated down through successive generations the power and vitality of a race.
>
> In another part of France, family pride and love for the land appears to have reached its climax as far as dirt farmers are concerned. A family was discovered, of whom it was actually claimed that they had been working the same land for more than a thousand years! In 923 Alfred the Great had recently died, the Norseman were raiding Rome, and Louis the Blind, a descendant in the fourth generation from Charlemagne, was Roman Emperor and King of the Franks. French writers point out that a family with such a record as real dirt farmers, constitute the true aristocracy of France, and actually antedates most of the royal houses of Europe, past or present, including Bourbons, Plantaganets, Stuarts, Hohenzollerns, Romanoffs, and Hapsburgs.

However that may be, something much more illustrative of the real thing to most people happened recently up near the Belgian border in the province of Nord. Madame Degroote, a little old lady living at Cassel, was astounded to learn on her birthday that she had just been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. So far as she knew, she had done nothing unusual—just run a big farm all her life, and raise a family of boys and girls. Why, then, the Cross of the Legion? Here is the citation:

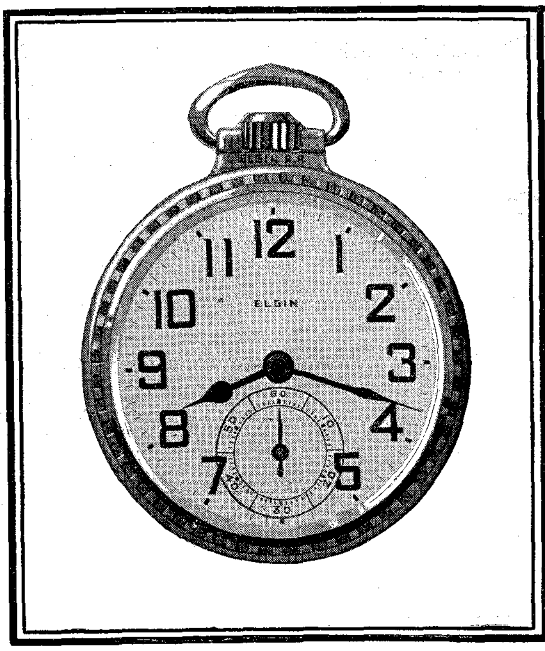
> "The Widow Degroote, an agriculturalist of Cassel, Nord, aged to-day seventy-four years, is the mother of fourteen children, of whom five died for France. All her surviving sons are farmers. While they were with the colors, she ran the farm all by herself, up to 1919. It was not till then that she retired to one of the most unassuming houses of Cassel, after having given more than sixty years of her life to agriculture."

The same writer we have quoted before, journeyed up to Cassel to see this old lady. There she was sitting at the front window, watching the corner of the street where the most people went by. "Bolt upright in her black gown trimmed with crêpe, one bit of color at the breast being the ribbon of the order of Excellence in Agriculture, Madame Degroote answered my questions in her patois," says the writer. She was a little bewildered, but with the aid of a much-elated daughter, she satisfied the curiosity of the gentleman from Paris. She apologized for not wearing her Cross of the Legion of Honor, so he could see how fine it looked, but you see it had not yet been sent. She was rather excited this particular afternoon because she had just received a letter of congratulation from a fine young British officer who had been billeted with her during the war. Eventually she was brought to talk about herself, and the "Gentleman from Paris" learned that it was actually "back in eighteen seventy four" that she and her young husband started running the "Hamerovck" farm, as they call it in that province. When her husband died in 1912 there were eleven husky boys and two girls to help mother carry on. The writer continues:

> With the older children, she continued to run the farm, whose thirty-five acres were producing splendidly. But in 1914, at the declaration of war, Madame Degroote suddenly found herself almost alone. Ten of her sons and her son-in-law went off to war! Then there happened on the "Hamerovck" farm what was to be seen almost everywhere else in France. The women toiled desperately hard to keep their whole life's work from going to pieces. Up to the spring of 1918 it was simply a hard task, kept up without a sign of weakening, and in defiance of fate's most terrible blows. Four boys were killed on the field of battle, and a fifth suffered his life away on the farm where he had been brought back mortally wounded. In April, 1918, the situation was suddenly menaced with more actual dangers. The formidable German drive for the North Sea ports brought enemy troops up to the very base of Mount Kemmel! (Mount Kemmel is still vividly remembered by a great many Americans.) What difference did that make to Mother Degroote? She and her daughters went on working under shell-fire. A year later, in 1919, her six living sons were demobilized, and the old lady farmer decided to take some rest at last. She was seventy years old, so her youngest son, Gaston, took over the running of the home farm, while the four other boys started on various other farms.

That was all there was to say, and as the interviewer left, Mother Degroote moved her chair back to the front window again, and her twinkling eyes peered through the lace curtains out to the "four square yards of street where the world goes by." The fact that appears to have imprest the interviewer most of all as he walked back through the quaint little streets of Cassel was this:

> Madame Degroote does not understand, and probably never will understand, just how France has come to give her that little red ribbon. To her a Knight of the Legion of Honor is some great man in civil life who has done fine big things for the Republic Or it is a soldier who in war has fought very bravely for his country. But that the President of France would thus decorate an old lady just from the farm, merely because she has tilled the soil hard for more than sixty years, and did not stop even for the German cannon—that she smilingly refuses to believe. No, no. She is very proud of the great honor that has come to her, but she understands that is really a decoration, in the person of their old Mama, of five brave boys who died in battle.



Announcement

Elgin establishes still higher authority in Professional Timekeeping for the Railroad Man

The New "B.W. Raymond"

—21 Jewel—Railroad Model

IT was back in 1867 that the first "B.W. Raymond" Watch was produced by the Elgin watchmakers.

Railroading was in its infancy. Railroads were short. Life was leisurely.

But even then the railroad man felt the need of precise timekeeping—and the Elgin "Raymond" took its place as the *professional* timekeeper of the *railroad man.*

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But that is *not* the Elgin way of looking at it.

Important refinements in watch-making have taken shape in the Elgin laboratories.

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You will find them *all* in the new "B. W. Raymond"—21 Jewel—Railroad Model.

Ask your jeweler to show you this new Elgin professional timekeeper for the railroad man.

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ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN, U. S. A.

Why not order PAPER BY NAME?

After all, why not?

You order collars, cigars, cigarettes, breakfast foods, even chewing gum by name. Why not paper?

This question is particularly in order because the paper bill of the average business house runs into a good many hundreds of dollars every year. Are you absolutely sure that you are using the right paper for your letterheads, envelopes, billheads, business forms, announcements, folders, etc.?

On that next job, ask your regular printer, stationer or lithographer to estimate on Danish Bond. It comes very near being the finest bond paper made, yet it sells at a surprisingly moderate price. There is really no need to use paper that is obviously cheap when you can get Danish Bond by paying such a little more.

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THE FIGHTING IRISHMAN WHO COMMANDS THE IRISH ARMY

THE most interesting man in Europe to-day is not Premier Baldwin of England or Poincaré of France, or Lenin or Mussolini, but Richard Mulcahy; and Frederick Palmer, the veteran war correspondent and globe trotter, says that he can prove it. Mr. Palmer called on General Mulcahy, not long since, in his headquarters at the Portobello Barracks, near Dublin. He is a little man, this Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Irish Republic: he is "the little ex-postal clerk," as Mr. Palmer puts it, "who has brought peace to Ireland." If "the measure of a leader's strength," the American writer goes on, "is the obstacles he has overcome, then Mulcahy is a great leader." To-day he is not only the Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Army, but the Minister of Defense of the Irish Free State as well, and the strongest power behind the Government of Ireland. Mr. Palmer, in *The Gaelic American*, turns back for this review of the little soldier's career:

As a postal clerk in the old British days, his chiefs promoted him. When he became active in Sinn Fein, they discharged him. Their mistake, his friends say, was, if they wanted the British to continue to rule Ireland, not to have put him in jail. He proposed to devote his spare time to the study of medicine. But the Black and Tans gave him little spare time. He rose to be Chief of Staff of the Sinn Fein movement. He was not in the limelight, but at the mention of his name to other leaders there was something in their manner as if they were feeling the prick of steel through velvet. Michael Collins was the bold, charging front of the Rebellion; Mulcahy was the organizing and planning brain.

It was after the De Valera split was beginning, eighteen months ago, and many of the throng of reporters who had come to watch the establishment of the Free State still remained, and after I had met the other leaders, that I first saw Mulcahy. On my way to the appointment I was thinking that half an hour would be enough. In that time I should hear all the routine platitudes with which public men express themselves to seekers after information.

But I stayed for two hours. Mulcahy was certainly different. At a first glance it was easy to understand how this boyish, slender man, with his soft gray eyes and gentle voice, might have been an obliging postal clerk, but not how he had been the arch-strategist in such sinister warfare. In those eyes there was the age-old sadness of a people who have brooded over their wrongs. They spoke the story of Ireland.

He had also a strong jaw, thin lips, and the Roman nose which we associate with organizing warriors who carry through. And those eyes could glitter. They glittered at the mention of the British, glittered with a seven-hundred-year-old antipathy. When I spoke of Irish cottagers, they grew soft and dreamy. He loved Ireland, worshiped Ireland. He had sentiment, Irish sentiment, but he was not going to be betrayed by it into the enemy's hands. His flashes of Irish wit, crinkly in their dryness, did not run away with his thought, but illumined it. He was all kinds of an Irishman, including the cool Irishman.

At that time the Irish people, still in the fervor of their campaign against the Black and Tans, could think of force as something to be used only against the British. The idea that an Irishman might shoot at an Irishman, even to preserve order, was an inconceivable horror which would have impaled the offender on the spear of public opinion. However, reports Mr. Palmer, he suggested to the Irish General:

"But if De Valera takes to the field, then Irishmen may have to shoot Irishmen to maintain the Free State."

"That may come," said Mulcahy sadly. There must be order. If such were to be the destiny of affairs, then those who defied authority must feel the prick of the steel in Ireland as in other countries.

At the close of that interview I felt that the ex-postal clerk was Ireland's potential strong man and Ireland's hope. When I learned of Collins's death, it seemed to me better that he, rather than Mulcahy, should have been killed. The task in hand required the Mulcahy type. And what was his task?

To put down an armed rebellion, you must have an army. To maintain order, you must have a police force. The British Army had gone. Irish public opinion demanded the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, which the British recruited in Ireland. The only Irishmen with regular army training—I mean Celtic Irishmen—were former noncommissioned officers of the British Army. The fact of British service made them suspect. The only acceptable members of the constabulary were those who had joined the Sinn Fein movement. They had been practising how to outwit the police rather than how to preserve order.

When De Valera took the field, five-sixths of the Army district commanders followed him. With them went zealots who were willing to risk anything for the Republican cause, and others who, like veterans of all wars, find peace confining. For example, we even had bands of unruly Union veterans roaming the West after the Civil War.

Against the soldiers of the Free State De Valera's cohorts used the same methods that the volunteers had used against the British and the Black and Tans. They had plenty of arms, which had been supplied from America or turned over by the British. Of course they were not in uniform. They fired from ambush, and ran; they blew up bridges or culverts, and ran. They boarded and derailed trains, took possession of farms, confiscated cattle, and fired buildings, the license that each group took depending upon its character.

The news out of Ireland was of a welter of death and destruction. Land-owners became refugees. British Tories, listening to their tales of outrage, pointed to this final chapter of Ireland's tragedy as proof that the Irish could not rule themselves, and only an Elizabethan hand of steel could restore order.

But the hand of steel, Mulcahy's, was at work. In comparison with the wild, free life of the volunteers, he offered uniforms and regular pay in return for unceasing drills and absolute obedience. Where there had been a thousand generals of a thousand minds, there was one general, as Mulcahy meant that every man who served him should know. His personality counted for

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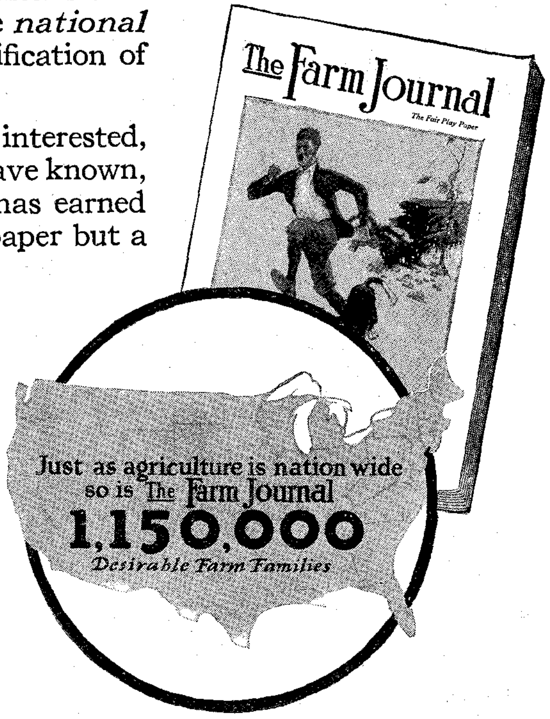

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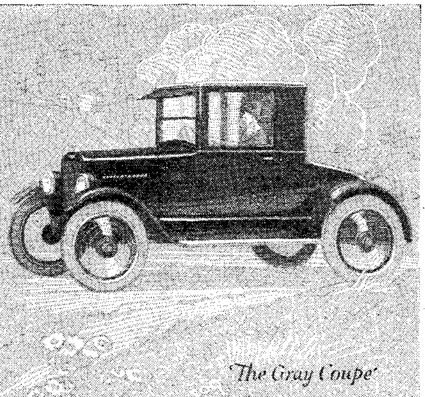

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Gray

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

much, as in such a formative period men will develop loyalty to a leader sometimes when they will not to a system.

He had to put over the system through his personality, says Mr. Palmer, and—

He was indefatigable in his comings and goings in his car, with a soldier, his rifle ready, beside an armed chauffeur. Mulcahy knew his people even as a father knows his children whom he loves and chastens. Now he was cozening, even blarneying a little, and again he was ruthless in his reprimands. Yes, you'd better salute, and snappily; you'd better keep your uniform neat and go through every form of military drudgery uncomplainingly if you wanted to belong to that fine growing Irish Army, commanded by little Richard Mulcahy. He weeded out the slackers; he promoted the efficient. His decisions were prompt and final—very final. One instant his thin lips were parted in good humor and his eyes smiling, and the next his lips became a hard line under that jutting promontory of a nose, and his eyes were glittering. Then it was a waste of time to argue with him.

It was inevitable that as surely as the methods of De Valera's followers were those of the Sinn Feiners against the British, so the military methods of the Free State troops must be the military methods of the British against the Sinn Feiners. Hence "Dick and His Murder Gang"; hence the talk that De Valera set going that the Green and Tans were worse than the Black and Tans. De Valera also insisted, of course, that Mulcahy was the hireling of a sinister British plot to bring the British back to Ireland. Else why was he firing on Irishmen?

The young women of the country were at first largely on the De Valera side. They abetted the men with every subtle means; they secreted and bore arms. Mulcahy put them in jail along with any suspects he found in his own ranks. It was jail for all prisoners, except when it was execution for leaders caught red-handed.

If prisoners hunger-struck, then let them hunger-strike—they were hunger-striking against Ireland, not England; against the Irish Free State which the Irish people had accepted. War being hell, the thing was to end the hell as soon as possible. The harsh measures which Sheridan applied to extreme guerrilla warfare in the Shenandoah Valley, Mulcahy was applying in Ireland. He suffered to have to sign the death warrants of Childers and some of his old comrades-in-arms. The mark of that suffering is upon his face. He no longer looks boyish, but ten years older than eighteen months ago.

Destiny had given him a mission, says Mr. Palmer:

It was to prove to the people of the world that the Irish could preserve order in their own land. Day by day in danger of assassination, he meant to be true to that mission until he succeeded or was killed. It was all in love of Ireland and in that ancient antipathy to the British, whose prophecies of his failure he was determined to confound.

Soldier by soldier, company by company, regiment by regiment, he was increasing that nucleus of trained men into an Army. They were developing the pride of uniform and the *esprit de corps* which go with the possession of barracks and strong places, and fighting in the open. He organized artillery, patrolling machine-gun detachments, and armored cars, and had an air force ever on the watch. He brought together a transport and repair corps, all in uniform under military discipline, which hastened to the spot when bridges were blown up or the railroad lines cut. Automobiles were fitted with flanges which enabled them to run on railroad tracks between breaks, while they took to the highways around the breaks.

Closer and closer he prest the hunt against the waning numbers of De Valera, always on the run.

A dwindling guerrilla portion could not long continue to resist an organized Army of their own people supported by a majority of the 3,000,000 population, if that Army could be kept loyal. And Mulcahy kept his Army loyal. De Valera—that strange visionary figure—combination of Irish and Spanish qualities—De Valera, who might have been President of the Free State, and who had gone through the Free State lines in many disguises, now saw his forces melting away, and from his hiding-place issued still another pronunciamento in which he declared against further use of force.

The end found Mulcahy with an Army of fifty thousand men. I think that the captious eye of a Mulvaney would approve of it as a very real Army. As I write Mulcahy has fifteen thousand De Valerites in jail. What will they do when they get out? It seems unlikely they will be released until after the forthcoming elections, and until they are in peaceful frame of mind, and it is certain the people will welcome them home only if they are.

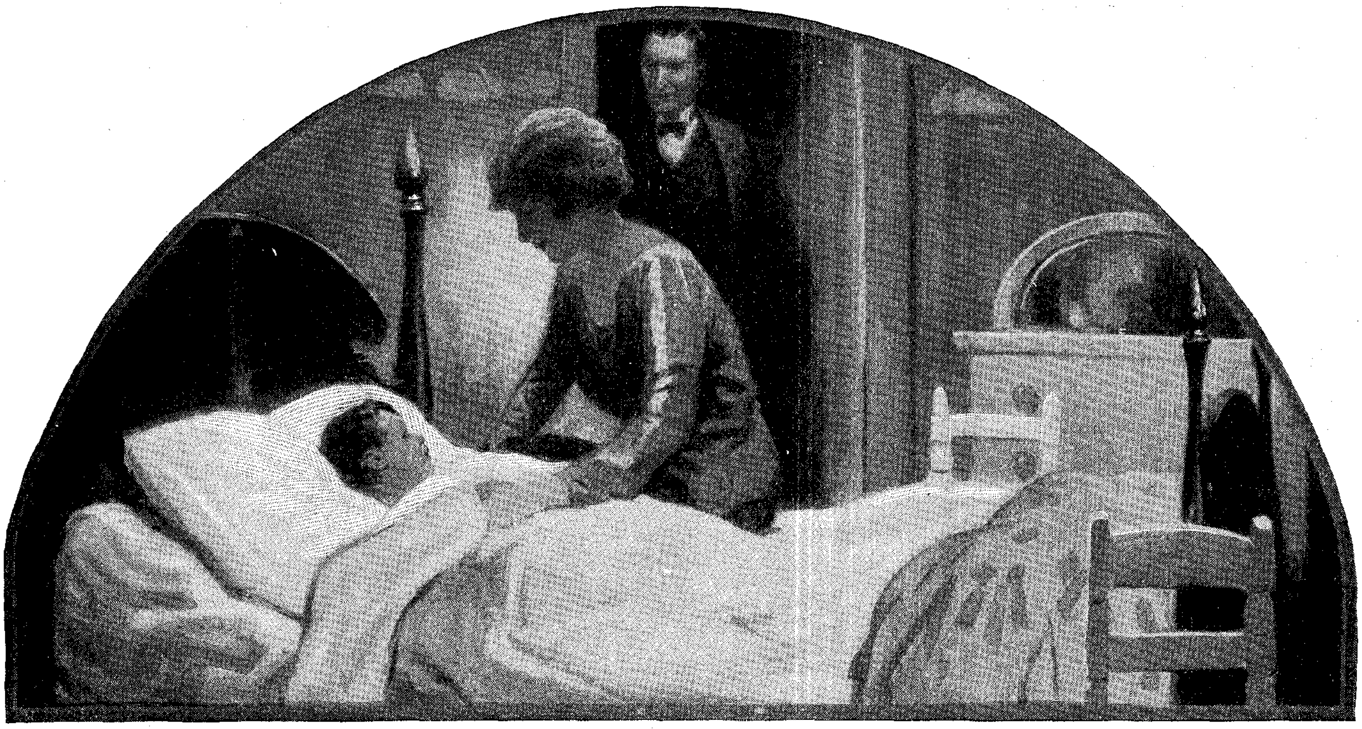
Mulcahy holds no bitterness. What had to be done, had to be done. There were good Irishmen against him. He has shown them the way to be good Irishmen. There is little bitterness on the part of their rank and file.

Judging by the efficiency of his paper work, Mulcahy must have been a very orderly postal clerk. He showed me his situation maps which told the progress of his campaign. There were days when hardly a train was running in Celtic Ireland. To-day, as I set this down, all are running. There is only one break, an unrepaired bridge at Cork.

"There may be more trouble," he said, "but it will not amount to much compared to what we've been through."

Dublin smiles, all Ireland smiles in relief at the prospect that guerrilla destruction is to end, and that at last Ireland is to have peace under an Irish government. But what is Mulcahy going to do with his Army now? "Will he attack the six counties?" Ulster is asking. "Will he use it to establish a republic? Is there danger in him?" the British are asking. For they know how implacably anti-British he is.

However, there is another man to be considered—that suave, practical, frank Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, whom the situation has developed as a strong personality. He says that Mulcahy, who preaches utter obedience to your superior officers, practises it absolutely to his chief, the President. As the situation warrants, the Army will be gradually decreased, leaving a nucleus of regulars. The immediate problem is financial and economic. Ireland must have a loan to pay the costs of the campaign. This she can get from her own banks. Ireland will do for herself, and, in a way, according to present signs, that will be an answer to all skeptics.



"The greatest trust, between man and man, is the trust of giving counsell."

—**Sir Francis Bacon**

THERE is no more serious act of man's life than provision for the fulfillment of his responsibilities by means of life insurance. It is a subject deserving thoughtful consideration and the benefit of expert knowledge; yet, too often is neglected.

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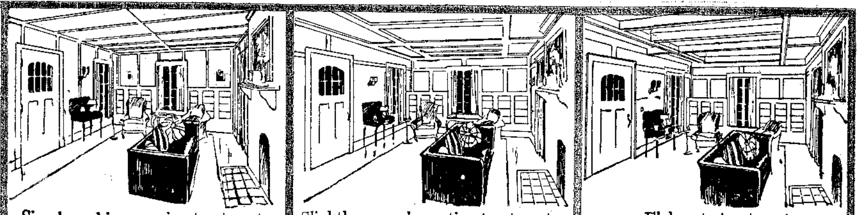
A few of the uses to which Beaver Wall Board is being put are illustrated. For the complete story get the New Beaver Plan Book described on the opposite page.

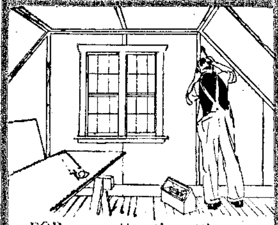
The illustrations at the right show three of the many possible paneling treatments, each requiring the same amount of Beaver Wall Board.



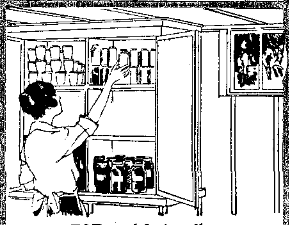
Simple and inexpensive treatment

Slightly more decorative treatment

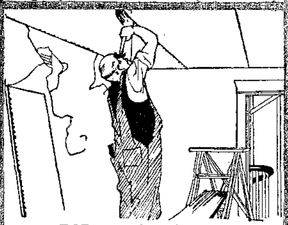
Elaborate treatment



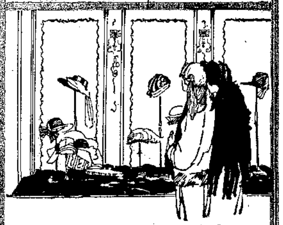
FOR cozy, attractive attic rooms



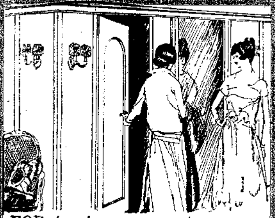
FOR cool fruit cellars



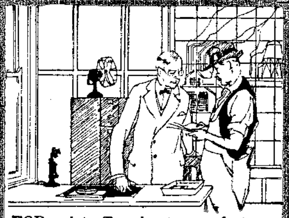
FOR renewing old rooms



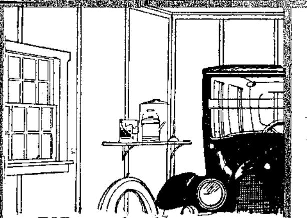
FOR attractive store windows



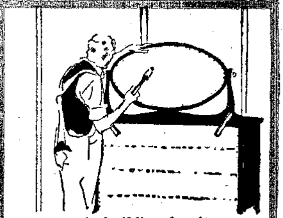
FOR dressing rooms, rest rooms



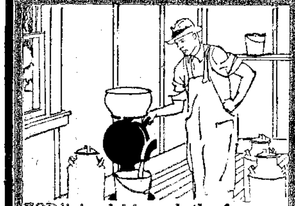
FOR quiet offices in store or factory



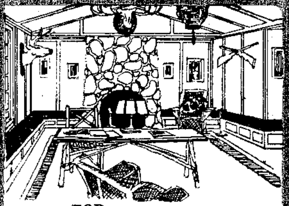
FOR a comfortable garage



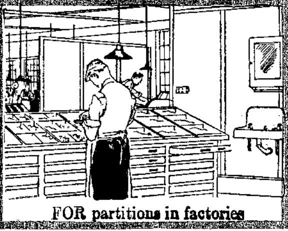
FOR use in building furniture, etc.



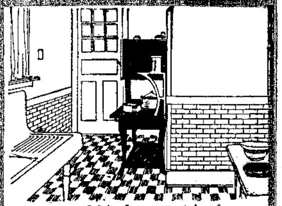
FOR lining dairies and other farm uses



FOR summer cottages



FOR partitions in factories



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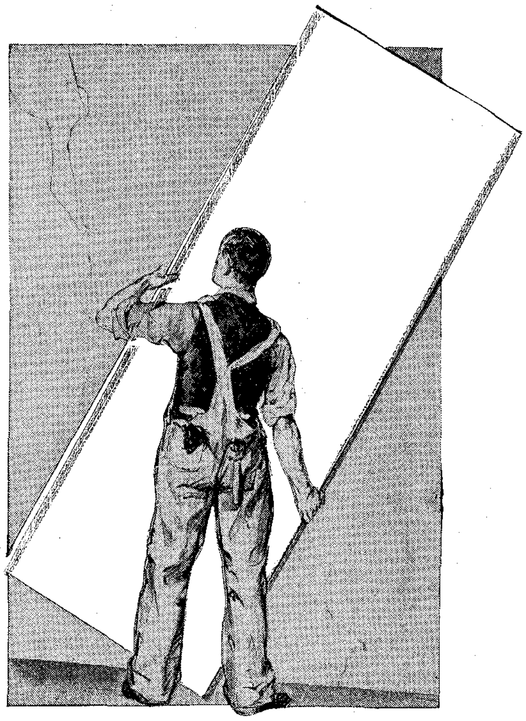

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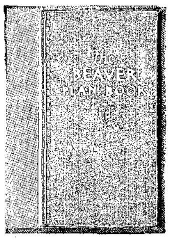

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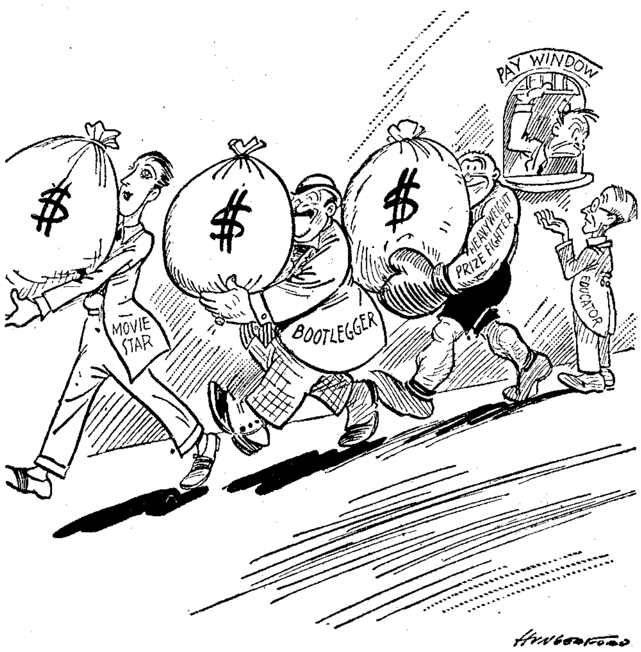
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

THE "BIG BUSINESS" OF PRIZE-FIGHTING

BOXING MAY HAVE ATTAINED THE POSITION of one of our leading sports, a score of editorial observers inform us, in varying sharps and flats—with the sharps predominant; but, whether that is true or not, as a business proposition, it is hard to beat. After the experts in higher mathematics had done their work, and the gate-money of the recent Firpo-Dempsey altercation had been duly apportioned, the more philosophic-minded of the editorial tribe sat down to consider whether the spectacle at the Polo Grounds in New York had been "more nearly a matter of sport or an exhibition of up-to-date business methods." The two gentlemen who battered each other for a scant four minutes received, together, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for their activities. Even movie favorites are not such money-getters. Clever advertising, newspaper publicity of the most modern and effective sort, the editor of the New York *World* believes, had much to do with the financial consummation. "This is the advertising age, and no one is more aware of the fact than the prize-fight promoter," he remarks, and goes on to comment:



DOLLARS AND SENSE

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

Yet there persists the idea that the tennis-players at Philadelphia fighting their way through a week of tournament play, or the seniors' golf competition at Apawamis, or international polo at the Meadow Brook Club, all come more nearly under the head of sport than the spectacle at the Polo Grounds.

The interest taken in pugilism is not strange. A skilful publicity campaign, day after day, beats up interest in a coming fight. The desire to see a contest in which the participants dispense with bats, racquets, foils, and other devices to keep them apart and get down to the most primitive method of settling an argument is common to vast numbers of people.

Large sums of money attract crowds. Let a "Blue Boy" be bought for a fortune and publicly exposed, and people will flock to see it, not because they love art, but because of the sum of which the picture is a symbol. We suspect that if the British Army polo team was to get a half-million dollars for playing the American Army team, the roads leading to the Meadow Brook Club would be packed.

The conduct of the American champion, Mr. Jack Dempsey, has disturbed several sports writers. But then, they philosophically agree, what can we expect when a title worth, at a conservative estimate, about $1,000,000 in cold cash is at stake? It might have been more "diplomatic," one sports writer suggests, if Mr. Dempsey had shown more sportsmanship in dealing with the representative of Argentina, and, in a way, of the whole Latin race. Could Mr. Dempsey be said to have shown "diplomacy," asks the editor of the New York *Daily News*, when—

After knocking his opponent down, he stood within striking distance and knocked him down again when Señor Firpo's knees was barely clear of the floor?

That happened twice. The writer saw it happen (actually and in the pictures) a total of six times.

As we understand the rules, Mr. Dempsey should have migrated to a neutral corner and waited there politely until his opponent regained his feet or was counted out.

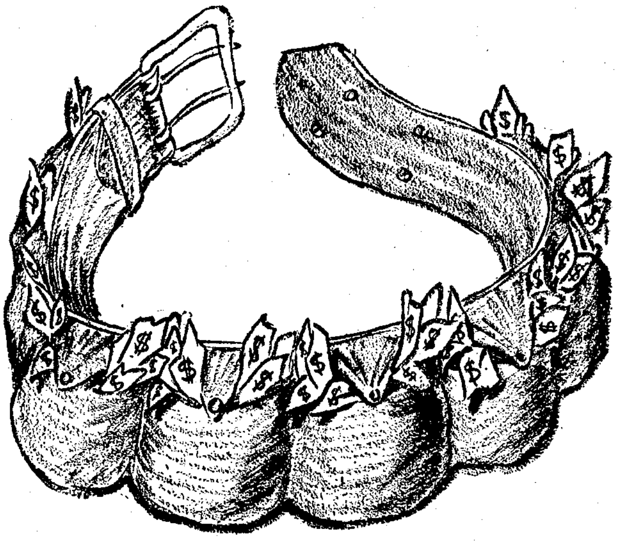
Was it diplomatic for Mr. Dempsey to sock Señor Firpo on the jaw when the latter turned his head at a word from the referee?

Good business it may have been, but diplomacy it certainly was not.

But whoever prepared that fight film for public presentation *is* a diplomat. That particularly undiplomatic sock was not portrayed in the pictures.

Neither does the film show Mr. Dempsey's undignified reentrance to the ring a few seconds after his humiliating exit before the murderous onslaught of the Pride of the Pampas. It seems to us that people are interested in that reentrance. They are curious. They may even wonder whether Mr. Dempsey wore a pneumatic cushion in the seat of his trunks.

And will they not be convinced of his total lack of diplomacy when they learn that he almost broke the nose of one of the judges with a backhand swipe as he disappeared from the majority's view?



THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BELT

—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

We think they will. We are so convinced. The evidence is overwhelming. Dempsey is no diplomat.

But who—this comes as a sober, practical afterthought—who would choose to starve to death in the diplomatic service when he can collect half a million dollars by knocking diplomacy for a row of Spanish ash-cans?

Grantland Rice, sporting editor of the New York *Tribune*, calls attention to the same undiplomatic ways of Mr. Dempsey and arrives at a similar conclusion. How can any man expect Mr. Dempsey to stand off and give Mr. Firpo the benefit of a real

The New Peerless is giving the best of satisfaction. It is by far the most comfortable, the most powerful, the most dependable and the best all-round car I have had or know of. I like it, too, because of its speed, which appeals to me strongly. In riding at high speed, we seem to be going as easily and with as much safety as in a smaller car at half the speed.

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But it is a matter of still greater pride to maintain the Peerless in this high position.

Every process employed in the production of the car is shaped to that end.

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You see the results the moment you begin to study the New Peerless.

And you see them and sense them to the full when you ride in it and make your own estimate of its splendid capabilities.

When you do that you will cease to wonder at the enthusiasm of Peerless owners.

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$2690 to $4090, f. o. b. Cleveland, dependent on the style of body you select. The Peerless line of bodies includes touring cars, coupes, sedans and limousines.

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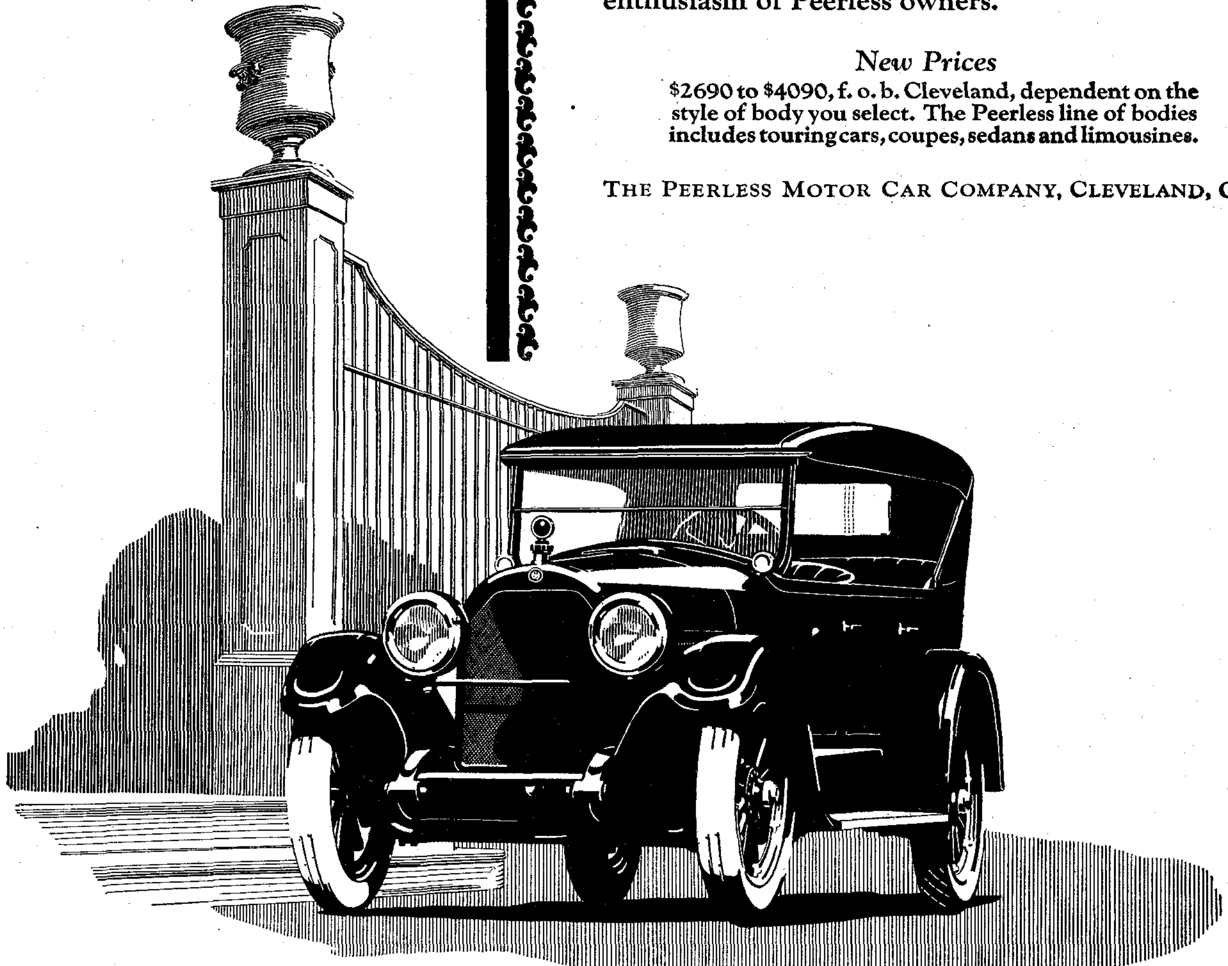

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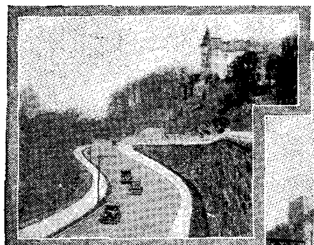
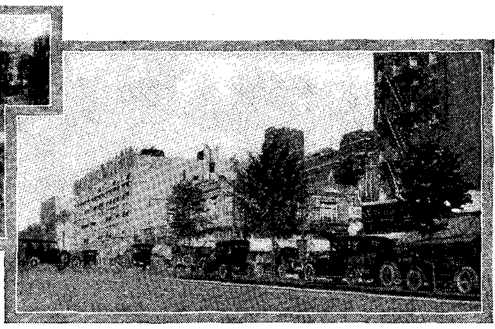

Beautiful Riverside Drive, New York City, Tarvia since 1914


Typical traffic on the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, New York City, Tarvia since 1911

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MORE than four hundred thousand hurrying automobiles—the crushing weight of thousands of lumbering trucks and buses—the iron shod hoofs of more than sixty thousand horses—that is the ceaseless grinding traffic to which the streets of New York City are subjected. Street construction and street maintenance are problems of tremendous difficulty in this, the largest city in the world.

And Tarvia has played its part in solving these problems. First used in 1906—today there are more than 500 miles of Tarvia streets in Greater New York. In both business and residential districts, scores of streets and avenues have been constructed and maintained solely with Tarvia. One day's traffic on many of these streets exceeds that of a year in the average town.

But, not only in New York, in thousands of other cities and towns, Tarvia is solving the good roads problem. For Tarvia roads are firm and smooth, mudless and dustless at every season of the year. Furthermore, they are far less costly to build and maintain than any other type of modern highway. Because of this double economy, Tarvia insures the most miles of good roads that can possibly be built and maintained with the road funds available.

Experience has proved that this country needs greater mileage of moderate-priced, low-maintenance all-year highways. Tarvia roads squarely meet this need.

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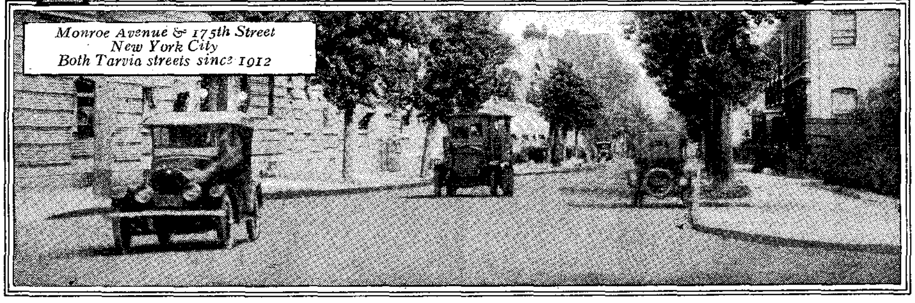
Monroe Avenue & 175th Street
New York City
Both Tarvia streets since 1912

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

"sporting chance," he asks, when so much money is in the balance? It is this very money, however, believes the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, together with modern advertising methods, and the fact that the "big business" back of the fight could not afford to have anything but a real battle, that has brought boxing, at present, somewhat out of the limbo of disrepute in which it has languished so long. When men fight in this way, remarks the editor:

> It is useless to deplore prize-fighting or to attempt to discourage it. There will doubtless be more interest in the next heavyweight contest than ever before in this country. And the event may develop international significance. One shudders to think of what might have happened to the Monroe Doctrine if Firpo had won. To-day it is safe to say that South America has more respect for us than ever before. If Europe would only send over a first class challenger, Mr. Dempsey might do something to restore American prestige abroad.
>
> There is another way in which Mr. Dempsey's services might be used for his country's good. He already has more money than is good for him. His exploiters have made huge piles, and the outlook is that Jack will remain champion for some time. He should be induced to fight at frequent intervals and give the Government the movie rights to his performances to enable Secretary Mellon to pay the national debt. Mr. Dempsey will stand in need of a new incentive before long. He will begin to scorn money and easy glory. Let him give battle for the cause of the taxpayer.

The financial side of boxing appeals to a sports writer in the New York *Times*, who recalls that last year the prize-ring turnover in New York State was $5,000,000, of which 5 per cent., or $250,000, was paid into the State Treasury. He goes on to give some imposing figures that will bring this year's total even higher:

> The gross sales of tickets to patrons of the roped square for the months of May, June, and July of this year, counting only the big bouts and including the Leonard-Mitchell and Firpo-Willard contests, held in Chicago and Jersey City, have been $1,876,506. Receipts of the Dempsey-Firpo combat have brought the total for the last five months, without including the bickerings of the small fry, to a sum exceeding $2,000,000. Officials of the State Athletic Commission predict that the tax paid the State on ring battles for 1923 will amount to at least $500,000, double that of last year, representing a turnover of $10,000,000.
>
> The fight promoter of to-day talks, signs contracts and estimates his profits in terms of millions or at the least hundreds of thousands. The Madison Square Garden Corporation, in the directorate of which appear such names as those of Kermit Roosevelt and A. J. Drexel Biddle, is the lessee of the Madison Square Garden Sporting Club. Following the precepts of the higher finance into which uppercuts and knockouts have ascended, its directors

nt to themselves, as directors of the orting club, the privilege of conducting ng contests in the garden.

This same group, in which Tex Rickard nd John Ringling are outstanding figures, ontrols Boyle's Thirty Acres in Jersey ity and, backed by a syndicate of banking rms, is selling stock in the promotion of e largest sporting venture known, involvng the erection of an arena, a theater and n office building for the business of sports n the block at Fiftieth and Fifty-first treets, Sixth and Seventh Avenues, now ccupied by the old car barns. Visions f a 10 per cent. return on a capitalization f $11,000,000, a yearly profit of $1,100,000, ave not seemed a mirage to the financiers ho have underwritten the project.

The play which averages $15,000 a week r $780,000 a year is a rarity. The empsey-Carpentier battle produced $1,00,000 in one day. The manager who nds his play to the storehouse after it has roduced a gross of $500,000 for a year's un feels that he can well afford to spend few weeks at Palm Beach. The Leonard-endler bout drew a gate of $452,648 for ss than three hours of entertainment. moving picture which ran for eight eeks, giving five performances a day, in house with a seating capacity of 1,500 nd charging $1 for each seat, would return gross of $420,000. Those who saw the irpo-Willard battle paid $429,920 for few moments of excitement. During uly alone the prize-ring turnover in the metropolitan district was $1,313,584, repesenting nine programs. There are now n the State of New York twenty-two athetic clubs licensed to conduct prize-fights nder the provisions of the Walker law by he State Athletic Commission, these inluding the Cromwell Athletic Club and the olo Grounds Athletic Club, utilizing the ankee Stadium and the home of the iants.

In another respect, the earnings of its hief performers, pugilism well merits omparison with moving pictures as an ndustry of huge profits. The $300,000 which Dempsey received for his single erformance with Carpentier and the $210,000 he pocketed for his appearance with Gibbons at Shelby compare favorably with the earnings, for a single picture, of a Charley Chaplin or a Douglas Fairbanks.

Jake Kilrain and Jem Smith in 1887 fought 106 rounds at Rouen, France, for the championship of the world and $10,000. For proving that he was the superior of Tendler in fourteen rounds Benny Leonard received $134,662.

In 1850 Tom Sayers, perhaps the most noted of the early English champions, and Dan Collins, fought forty-four rounds (one hour and twenty minutes) for $25 a side. Willard added $123,113 to his bank account and Firpo $79,144 as compensation for their recent twenty-four minute contest. In 1863 Tom King won $5,000 and the world's championship by defeating John C. Heenan. Firpo gets $15,000 for an exhibition bout of a few minutes with a ring tyro. John L. Sullivan won $10,000 and the world's heavyweight championship by defeating Kilrain at Richburg, Mississippi, in 1889 after seventy-five rounds. Kilrain's efforts netted him only contumely and jeers. Criqui, defeated by Dundee the other day, was hissed and reviled, but he carried away $50,406.

"Boxing has pleased many nations since Pindar wrote odes about the boxers of his day," remarks the writer, turning back to a historical survey of the sport which has

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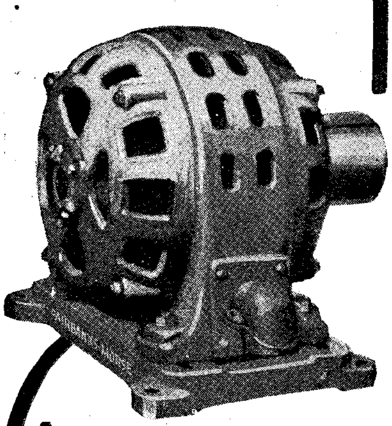

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—in 14 ways an improvement over motors with ordinary bearings. Their notably advanced construction results in reduced current consumption and lowered production costs
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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

lately become a big business on the side; but—

In recent years the game has had no poets, with all respect to the men who write the sporting verse. It has had something much more effective: the sporting editor with his own colorful language. It has lost all of its classical glamour and a great deal of the brutality, and it has gained for its stars a place among the notables of the earth.

In the eighteenth century prize-fighting was a sport, beloved of royalty and the gentry. In the nineteenth it had become a game, deserted by the élite and controlled by publicans, the gambling fraternity and the underworld, with all the trickery, knavery and rowdyism such patronage engendered. In the twentieth it ranks as "big business," an industry controlled by business men, run on business principles, financed by banks and licensed and supervised by State laws and officials, just as banking and insurance. The Diana of St. Gaudens is now poised above the temple of scientific fisticuffs, on top of the tower over the transformed Madison Square Garden.

"The morning was beautiful and mild, and away to our left the bright, blue-tinged light of early day could be seen breaking gently and softly, widening and lengthening as it imperceptibly spread over the landscape, in a manner that would have excited the admiration of a Gainsborough or a Creswick."

Thus wrote the scribe of the proceedings attending the gory conflict between King and Heenan, the American "Benecia Boy," in England in the '60s. Imagine, if you can, such sentiments on the tongues of a host riding by subway or Hudson tube to witness a fistic encounter at the Polo Grounds or Boyle's Thirty Acres. Or contrast a ring, pitched on the green sward of Kent, with a hundred or more of those English sporting gentry known as "The Fancy" seated on straw hassocks, others easing the absorption of cold cuts with draughts of brown October ale, with the massed tiers of a metropolitan arena, the glare of thousands of lights shining down on a roaring multitude.

The Britons of the early days of the prize-ring took it as a sport for gentlemen, one to be watched leisurely and comfortably. To them it was not a business, nor was it to the fighters themselves.

Figg, master of "the manly art of self-defense, the small sword and the single stick," was the first to bring boxing competitions to public notice, and originated the ring, roped off on a wooden stage, at his Oxford Road Theater in 1720. The sport at once attracted the following of the nobility and the gentry. One of the first records of Figg's day notes that Sutton, the Gravesend pipemaker, challenged Figg "to fight English fashion—fists." In 1723 Bill Flanders beat Kit Clarkson, "The Old Soldier," in a "ring pitched in Hyde Park, formed by order of His Majesty and encircled by a railing 550 paces from Grosvenor Gate."

Weight was estimated by the stone, "ten stone, twelve pounds." Fighting names were indicative of vocation, avocation and community pride. There were Nash the Baker, Moss the Tinman, The Manchester Butcher, The Fighting Grenadier, The Young Slasher, The Venetian Gondolier, The Fighting Quaker, The Croyden Drover, The Game Chicken, Th Chelsea Doctor, and The Yorkshire Pet.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the writer inform us, was reckoned among the handy mauler of 1740, "Fistiana" thus giving his battl record:

"1740—Dr. Johnson (Lexiphanes), bea Tom Osborn (The Bibliopoli), 1 second 1 round, Gray's Inn; beat The Big Dray man, 6 rounds ('Sir I can use my fist too') in Fleet Street."

John Broughton, a Yeoman of the Guard succeeded Figg as the chief promoter o ring fights in 1743, erecting an arena i Tottenham Court Road. Gloves wer then first used, tho they were skin-tigh and no improvement on bare knuckles which kept their ascendency. Broughton known as the father of English scientific boxing, instituted the custom of makin public announcement of coming battles, having the fighters introduced by a rin announcer, and varying the scale of price for spectators, having box, pit and galle tickets. Under the New York State Athletic Commission rules no fight can las more than fifteen rounds and each fighte must receive a minimum of $10 a round. Thirty, forty, and sixty rounds were th rule in Broughton's day, and the averag purse was from $10 to $25, the winne taking all, usually getting a gift from hi backers and himself betting heavily on his own prowess.

Broughton and betting were responsibl for first bringing modern prize-fighting int disrepute. In 1750 Broughton and Jack Sloan fought for the championship in th Oxford Street amphitheater and Broughton having underrated his opponent and trained little, was beaten into blindness and defeated in fourteen minutes. The Duke o Cumberland, Broughton's principal backer, lost $50,000 and the enmity aroused in the noble and his friends by their losses was so strong that until 1792 the gentry kept the prize-ring in their blackbooks. Incidentally, Sloan became the Dempsey of his day, his gains for fourteen minutes of fist play being $3,000.

In 1795 there was a revival of interest. Mendoza was champion, having twice defeated Humphries and becoming the idol of "the milling world." His boxing school in the Lyceum Theater had the highest of rank and fashion among its pupils, and the Prince of Wales, later George IV, was one of his patrons. The first boxing club was the Pugilistic Society, formed in 1814, which put up a prize of $250 for a fight between Richmond and Davis in Coombe Wood in that year. John Jackson had among his pupils Lord Byron, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesea and Lord Uxbridge.

But soon the sport fell into disrepute again, and when Tom Sayers took to "milling" as an occupation in 1840 prize-fights had been banned by Parliament and were held in secluded rendezvous far from London, reached by train, and the utmost precautions were taken to elude the "beaks," as the constables were called. The ring was laid out on the turf, the spectators stood or sat on the grass, and the combatants fought with bare knuckles and in spiked shoes. Following the ancient formality, each "shied his castor" into the ring before entering. Tom Maley and Jem Cross fought six rounds in such a ring, were interrupted by the constables, fled to a more secret spot and there fought ninety-five additional rounds on the same day for $250 a side.

The old London prize-ring rules allowed

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"Willard Batteries don't cost any more than the best of other makes—and when you buy one, you save a big repair bill right there.

"I've used Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries for years. I never had a reinsulation or repair bill. *I never met the owner of a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery which had needed reinsulation.*"

This is the actual experience of the writer of this advertisement—the experience of scores he has talked with. And it is duplicated in the case of many thousands of car owners, as Willard Service records show.

There's no way to get so much reliable electrical service *and pay so little for it,* as to use Willards with Threaded Rubber Insulation exclusively—and they're priced as low as $25.80 or a bit more in the West and South.

Willard also makes wood insulated batteries, from $15.85 up. They are as good as a wood-insulated battery can be—but motor car-builders and millions of owners testify to the still greater economy of Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
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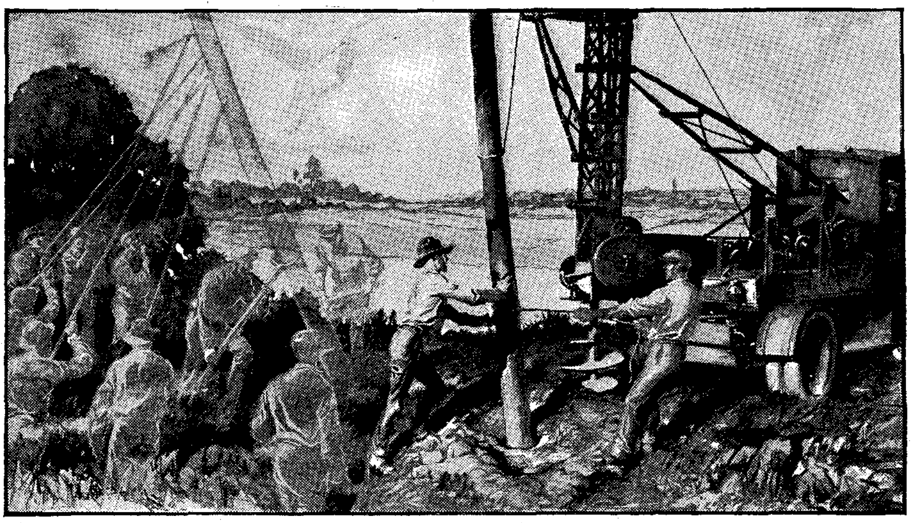
Willard Rechargeable Radio Batteries save you money, reduce noises, increase efficiency. Send for the free booklet "Better Results from Radio", or ask your dealer for it.

Willard STORAGE BATTERIES



Multiplying Man-power

To the man with pick and shovel the digging of holes for telephone poles is a slow and arduous task. Under favorable soil conditions three to five holes are for him an average day's work. Under adverse conditions perhaps he can account for only one. When the hole is dug, eight or ten men are required to raise the pole with pikes.

But the hole-borer with derrick attached, operated by only three men, can erect as many as eighty poles in a day—releasing for other telephone work upwards of forty men.

Hundreds of devices to quicken telephone construction, to increase its safety to the employee, and to effect economies are being utilized in the Bell System. Experiments are constantly being made to find the better and shorter way to do a given job. Each tool invented for the industry must be developed to perfection.

In the aggregate these devices to multiply man-power mean an enormous yearly saving of time, labor and money throughout the whole Bell System. Without them telephone service would be rendered neither as promptly, as efficiently nor as economically as it is to-day.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service and all directed toward Better Service

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

what to-day would be called rough-and-tumble fighting. In those days:

> A ring champion had to be a wrestler as well as a boxer. A throw for stunning or weakening an opponent was just as legitimate as a blow, and if a champion saw a chance to disable his foe when the latter was down by falling on him he did so. A round ended when one of the fighters fell down, was knocked down or thrown, this rule accounting for the many rounds. Frequently they clinched and went down together, wrestling. In the Kilrain-Jem Smith dispute the latter was knocked or thrown down 87 times.
>
> The chronicles of these bouts were replete with such terms as "his chump was horribly disfigured"; "made play on his right lamp"; "his dexter mawley drew the claret"; "he got an awkward one on the left listener but fibbed Collins on the nob in return, removing the bark and drawing a fresh supply of the ruby"; "he got only a gentle tap on his smeller."
>
> In New York as in London, in the '60s, most of the matches were arranged in saloons, such as Stanwix Hall, conducted by prize-fighters, active or retired, and frequented by Heenan, John Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan. This custom still held good in the days when the Metropole, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, the Hotel Aulic, Jimmy Wakeley's at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, Tom Sharkey's saloon in Fourteenth Street, Kid McCoy's rathskeller on Broadway under the Hotel Normandy, Frank Moran's saloon in Sixth Avenue opposite the Haymarket, and Jim Corbett's on the site of the Saks Department Store, were the haunts of pugilists and matchmakers. Nowadays matchmakers are installed in Broadway skyscrapers.

All this is a far cry from classic times, remarks the writer, who recalls that one of the signs uncovered on a wall in old Pompeii reads as follows:

> "The games of N—— from the 12th to the 15th of May. Pugnax of the gladiatorial school of Nero, who has fought three times, will be matched against Murmanus of the same school and the same number of fights. The Cyncus, from the school of Julius Cæsar, who has fought eight times, will be matched with Atticus of the same school and fourteen fights."
>
> What sort of a man this Cyncus must have been, to live through fourteen fights, may be better understood when we consider that the hands of Roman boxers were armed with the deadly cestus, made of oxhide strips and filled with lead. In another form the cestus resembled the brass knuckles of our time, and in still another two prongs extended outward from the thongs of hide. A blow with either meant mutilation and possible death.
>
> Advantage was all on the side of size and length of arm. Boxing science, as we understand it, had little to do with the game. The two contenders used to circle about each other, sometimes for tiresome periods, trying to get in a blow. When they were too slow, prompters armed with whips or spears would speed them up a bit. These boxing contests were a lesser part of the gladiatorial games, a kind of preliminary to the real struggles, when as many as

a thousand men fought at one time with every conceivable weapon. A Roman crowd, out for a holiday, would have thought it a poor show to put on a couple of boxers who might maneuver for hours and then wind up merely by breaking their respective jaws. The boxers ordinarily went on ten or twelve at a time, and there were a half dozen fights to watch.

Like many other sports and most of their culture, the Romans borrowed boxing from the Greeks. It never reached the same brutality among the Hellenes. They had invented a leather protection for the hands, and as a means of making blows count, long before the Romans came. But they never had loaded these hand coverings. That was a Roman touch. The Spartans favored boxing to "harden the face" of military recruits, but scorned it as a mere amusement, along with other athletics. To them everything had a military end, or it was of no use.

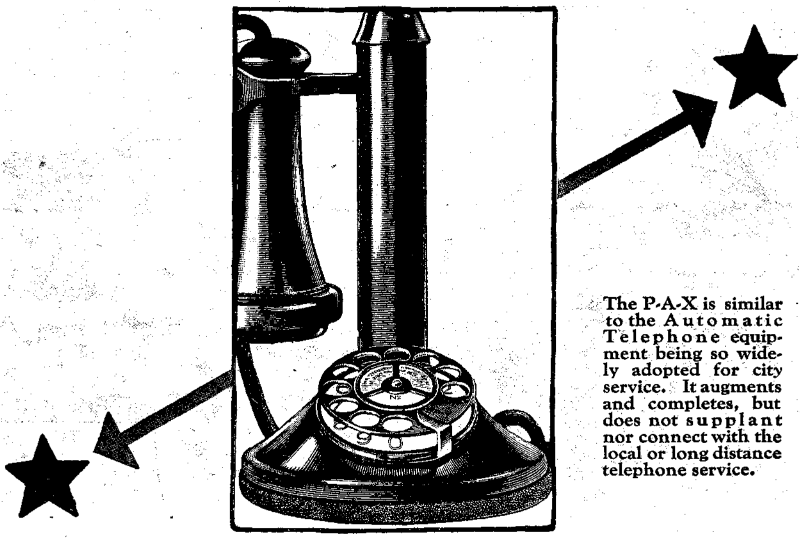
At a still earlier time boxing was just a sport for the young, a barehanded contest, common to feast days. There were no rules in those days, and the contests lasted so long that the covering for the hands was adopted to make blows more decisive and bring a match to a conclusion before sundown. The earliest mention of boxing in Greece was about 600 B. C., and Homer has left accounts of the sport in both the Iliad and the Odyssey. Thus Dempsey and Firpo in a way are the lineal descendants of Odysseus and Irus, long since sung by the blind poet.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

IF you happen to find yourself at night in the Champs Elysées, or even on the Boulevards of Paris, you frequently meet lightly clad youths, sometimes preceded by a man riding a bicycle, who dash past, legs flashing bare, feet rubber-shod. They are competitors for the foot-race at "the Olymp" of next year. Swimming down the Seine in Paris, when not trying to cross the Channel, is now a common performance. "The Olymp" explains that also.

At all the seaside resorts you see men, and even young women, as lightly clad as a last reminiscence of decency allows them, bronze-colored by the sun, reproducing with cobbles and rocks the classical attitude of the Greek statue of the discus-thrower. This play with its necessary absence of outfit seems to be the craze this year on the sand. These people are training for the discus-throwing at the Olympic Games next June. "The end justifies the means," and the end is French success in the Eighth Olympiad, which will be held near Paris next year. With all this training, says the French writer who sends this report to the Baltimore *Sun*, goes a true feeling of international friendliness, and the hope for better relations between nations. As the French reporter, Georges Lechartier, explains:

> It is not without reason that the committee of the Olympic Association recently claimed that its objects were in true harmony with the ideals of the League of Nations. In fact, not even the League of Nations. In fact, not even the League of Geneva has ever shown such continuous good-will and such a genuine desire for good



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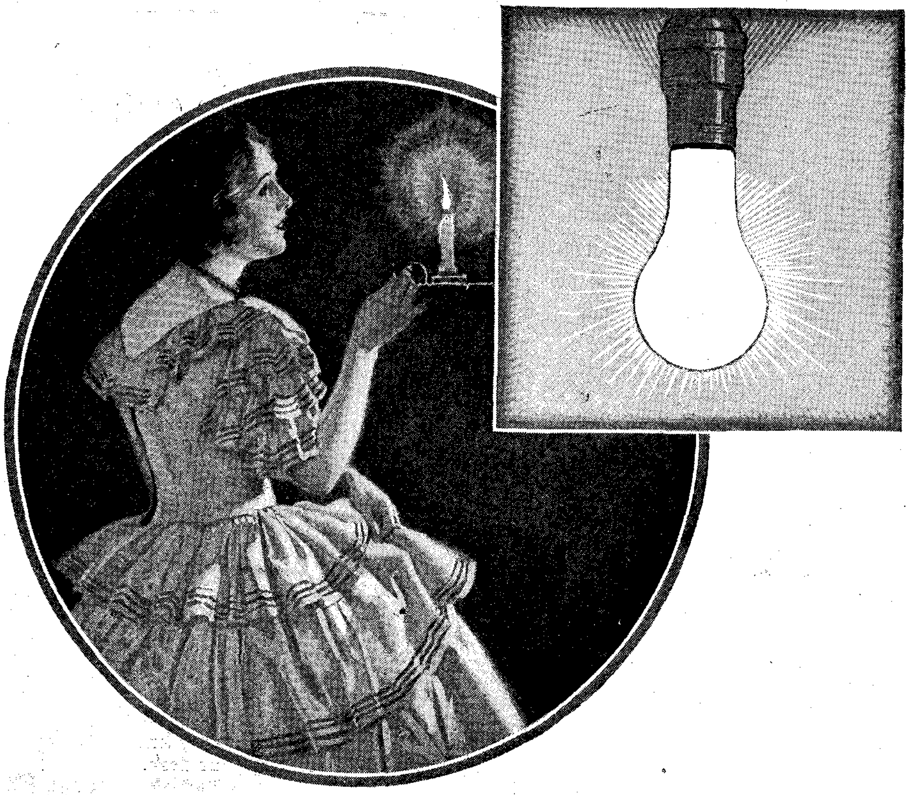

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But this Argon gas is now pumped into modern electric lamp bulbs and *does* work. It helps your lamp to give you, for the same money, fifty times more light than your grandmother's candles gave her.

While the cost of almost everything else you use has steadily mounted in the past decade, the cost of good light, due to improvements made by General Electric Company engineers in the incandescent lamp, has as steadily declined.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

understanding and concord as has the committee of the Olympic Games since its first international session in 1896.

This same excellent spirit has but strengthened itself during the numerous meetings of this year. It is very gratifying to aver that it has already been rewarded with the best results. As a recent official report noted, the committee has succeeded in bringing young men of all countries together in friendly intercourse, in diverting national rivalries and virile combativeness into channels healthy and innocent and bloodless, in establishing a spirit of comradeship and of interests shared in common between the men of all countries, in setting up and maintaining a standard of real sportsmanship, which, as the British General Kentish very adequately exprest it, enable people "to compete without hate, to lose and yet smile, to win and still be gracious."

Of how many political or international organizations could this be said?

Fifty-four nations have been invited this time by the French Olympic Association, which was elected by the general Olympic Assembly in Lausanne in 1921 and has been intrusted with the organization of the Eighth Olympiad. Each of these 54 nations will send a certain number of athletes, about 5,000 altogether, who will take part in all or only in some of the contests of the program. These contests will be of 138 different kinds. Most of them will, of course, be in the field of sport, a few competitions being for the first time reserved for art and literature. The games will be held in June, 1924.

When it announced its candidacy for the Eighth Olympiad before the International Olympic Committee at Lausanne in 1921, the French writer reminds us:

> The French Olympic Association acted at express desire of the French Government and of the city of Paris, with the assurance given by both that it would later on receive the necessary financial help to make the enterprise succeed.
>
> But with governments just as with some or many individuals to promise is one thing, to make it good is quite another. Weeks and months, if not years, may pass between the first engagement and the final settlement; and it may safely be stated that because of the traditional red tape, which still rules administrative business on the old Continent, this settlement can more quickly be obtained with any individual, however reluctant or treacherous, than with a democratic government.
>
> As soon as it returned from Lausanne in 1921 the committee of the French Olympic Association applied to the administrative and municipal authorities for the promised credits. But the attention of the French Government was then, as it is now, focused on the grave and almost critical external situation. The Deputies believed that they could do better than to vote credits for what a majority of them insisted on considering as a private enterprise of no public or national value.
>
> Delay walked along with Red Tape. It finally took more than a year to agree on a reduction of the promised credits and to order the first instalment of 1,000,000 francs to be paid to the organizing committee.
>
> By good luck the president of this com-

mittee, Count Clary, was a man who knew the usual ways and means of the administration of his country, and who relied more on individual initiative than on public or official promises. The task before him and his committee was immense and could not be delayed. He, therefore, borrowed from private banks the indispensable funds, and he went ahead.

The site where the Olympics would take place was first to be chosen. After a short inquiry and a brief debate it was located at Colombes, in the prettiest suburb of Paris, and immediately the building of a stadium large enough to accommodate 100,000 spectators was started. Simultaneously a stadium for tennis, an aquatic stadium, a stand for rifle practise, special grounds for preliminaries in Rugby and football were laid out, and a branch of the Seine River war dredged for the rowing and sailing races.

To-day, less than eight months before the opening of the Olympics, the grounds for the football matches are ready; the great track for the foot-races, the longest in the world, and for the first time built of red hammer-slag, which has given the best results when tested, is completed. The great amphitheater will soon be entirely finished, and 32,000 people have already used it during a recent athletic meet. The aquatic stadium and the courts for the tennis matches will be ready before the closing of the present year.

Moreover, reports Mr. Lechartier, a whole village, the Olympic City, is creeping up from the ground, quite close to the athletic stadium, just outside Colombes. There was a reason for this large undertaking:

> From the first instant, because of the crisis in building, the lodging problem has been considered by the French Olympic Committee as the most urgent to solve. Plans of a temporary city, under specified conditions, have accordingly been asked for and carefully studied. The committee finally decided on the construction of 150 cottages of five rooms each and with restaurants, clubs, etc. The Olympic City is to-day well toward completion. The details and full particulars will soon be sent to all the invited nations.
>
> It must be said that the efforts of the committee in every way have been much encouraged by the public opinion of all the invited nations. In fact, never yet have these nations shown so intense and unanimous an interest in the Olympic Games as they do this year. The press and the authorities everywhere have united their efforts to stimulate the fervor of their countrymen.
>
> The British press—and most especially *The Daily Mail, The Morning Post, The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times*—has published article after article, most eloquently urging the British athletics to make all efforts to win the games. The Lord Mayor of London presided only a few days ago over a meeting at the Mansion House and was supported by Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Decies, Viscount Campden and several members of the Parliament.

In France, reports the writer, the following cable from New York has been reproduced by all the French press in order to stimulate the efforts of our athletes:

> "An army of 300,000 athletes are competing this season in sports meetings throughout the United States. They will all be inspired by the ambition to secure the honor of being included in next year's

If cleaning stops when brushing stops—your teeth decay

Only by keeping your mouth glands active can you check the acids day and night

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Pebeco cleans the teeth thoroughly and safely. It leaves the mouth in a healthy stimulated condition which keeps the teeth clean until the next brushing

UNLESS your teeth are being cleaned *all the time*, they are going to decay.

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Pebeco makes the mouth glands resume their normal action. As soon as it enters the mouth, the glands begin to pour out a healthy, normal flow of their protecting fluids.

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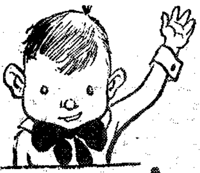

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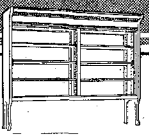

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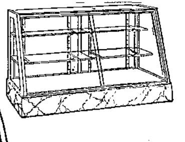

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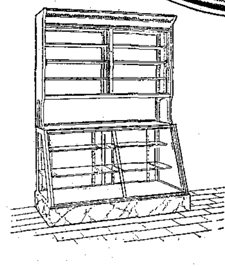

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Olympic team. So far, officials of the Amateur Athletic Union state that the results of this year's contest have demonstrated the presence in this country of "more and better material than ever before." Schoolboys are showing particularly fine form. The intention is to send a team of 300 athletes. The steamship *America* has already been chartered to carry them to France. The United States Olympic Committee, consisting of 3,000 members, is busy in all parts of the country collecting funds for the games. Each member is pledged to raise $100.

HOW MAH JONGG CURED SEASICKNESS, AND DEFEATED BANDITS

THAT complicated Chinese game, lately established as one of our chief indoor sports, began, ages ago, as a cure for seasickness, and includes military preparedness against Chinese bandits among its triumphs. So J. B. Powell, writing in *The China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, informs us, adding, to bring the story up to date, that the present ability of the manufacturers to meet the huge demand for sets is largely the result of American initiative. A factory has lately been established in Shanghai, it appears, which uses bones from our Chicago packers to make the facings of the pieces.

Beginning at the beginning, Mr. Powell relates how the game began as an antidote to the bane of the modern, as well as the ancient traveler on the seas—seasickness. He records that:

> Some three thousand years ago, according to the legend, there was a fisherman named Sze who lived on the shores of the East Chien Lake near Ningpo.
>
> There were many fishermen who lived about the shores of East Chien Lake, but Fisherman Sze was more enterprising than the rest, for he decided that more fish could be caught from a boat than by standing on the shore.
>
> Sze's family had considerable wealth and they backed him in the purchase of several boats. Then he employed a hundred fishermen from other villages and started out to try his luck. All went well until the wind began to blow, and then Sze's troubles began, for all of the fishermen were "land" fishermen and unaccustomed to the rolling seas. They became seasick and had to be taken ashore.
>
> It looked like bad joss to this early Izaak Walton, so a family council was held and it was decided that seasickness was merely a matter of the mind—imagination if you please—therefore the thing to do was to devise some method for getting the men's minds off their *mal de mer*. Fisherman Sze and his nine brothers then thought long and seriously, and the result was a game which they called Mah Diau.
>
> So there you have the origin of "Mah Chang," "Mah Choh," "Mah Jongg," "Pung Chow," "Mah Juck," "Pe Ling," "Mah Dia," "Pung Woo," "Mah Cheuk," or whatever you desire to call this game of the ancient Chinese which has taken America by storm and which is being "taken up" in London, Paris, and other world centers,

not to overlook Chicago and Hannibal, Missouri, and other points west.

Mah Diau, as originally played by the lowly fishermen in the employ of head fisherman Sze, consisted of 108 pieces of cardboard and was played by four persons, and each held thirteen cards even as today is the practise in Shanghai, New York and Washington, D. C. And according to the legend the fishermen became so absorbed in the game of Mah Diau that they forgot their seasickness, and as a result Sze and his nine brothers prospered and founded a great family which lives even unto this day.

From this humble beginning the game "caught on," and next we hear of one Chen Yu-Mun, an officer in the imperial Chinese Army who was also stationed at Ningpo, the provincial metropolis of Chekiang Province of China.

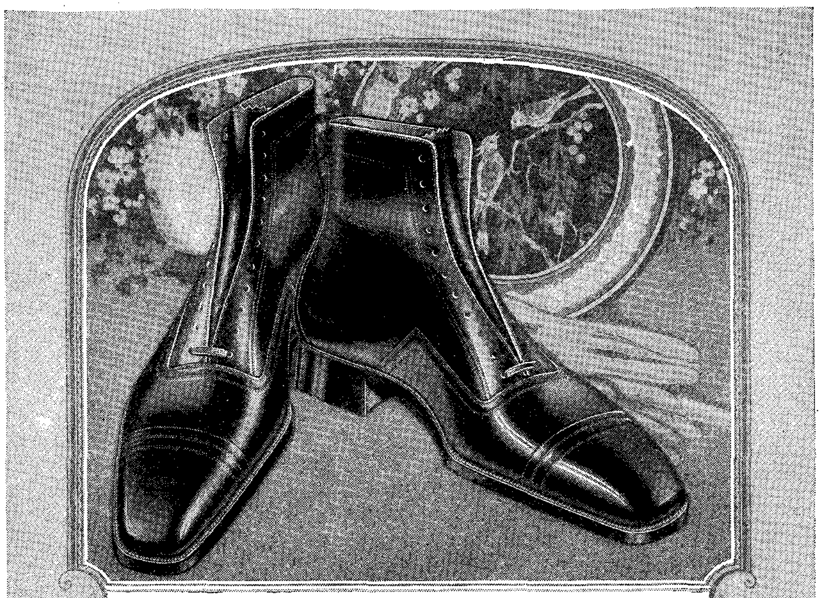
General Chen's chief job was that of bandit catcher, and his Army was known far and wide because of the white caps which they wore. But General Chen was sorely worried because of the habit of his soldiers of falling asleep during the wee sma' hours of the night, at which times the bandits would slip through the lines and hold up trains, or whatever the means of conveyance were in those days.

Hearing of the wonderful game of Mah Diau, which was so fascinating that fishermen forgot to get seasick while playing it, he possest himself of several sets and tried them out on his night guards. It worked moderately well; but due probably to the fact that soldiers, even in those days, were more blasé than simple fisher folk, General Chen still had trouble, for some of his soldiers persisted in falling asleep when they should have been watching for bandits.

After great meditation the general solved the problem by inventing some new cards: *Chung* (red), *fah* (green), *pah* (white), and *north*, *south*, *east and west*. This brought the number of cards up to 136 and never again, says the story-teller, did General Chen have trouble with his soldiers falling asleep.

As time went on, continues the chronicler, certain persons of low repute, gamblers they were called, took up the game, and by means of the simple little cards took away the wages of the fishermen and soldiers. However, we read on:

> The gamblers also made their contribution to progress, for it is said in the records that a famous exponent of profit by chance, one Chang Shiu Mo by name, also of the village of Ningpo found that the number of cards were not sufficient. So he added some more: *spring*, *summer*, *autumn and winter*, and *mei* (plum blossom), *lan* (orchid), *ruh* (chrysanthemum), and *chuh* (bamboo).
>
> This made the game so terribly fascinating that it spread to the far boundaries of the Celestial empire, and has continued to this present day to be the chief method of recreation for officials and persons of the upper classes, and even into the lair of the bandits of Paozuku.
>
> Later on some enterprising manufacturer made a set from bamboo, and then his competitor across the street, remembering the white-capped soldiers of the Ningpo legend, added white bone or ivory caps to the bamboo; and thus we come to the modern days when the dull pages of the Chinese maritime customs returns are made more interesting by items telling of unbelievably large cargoes of this



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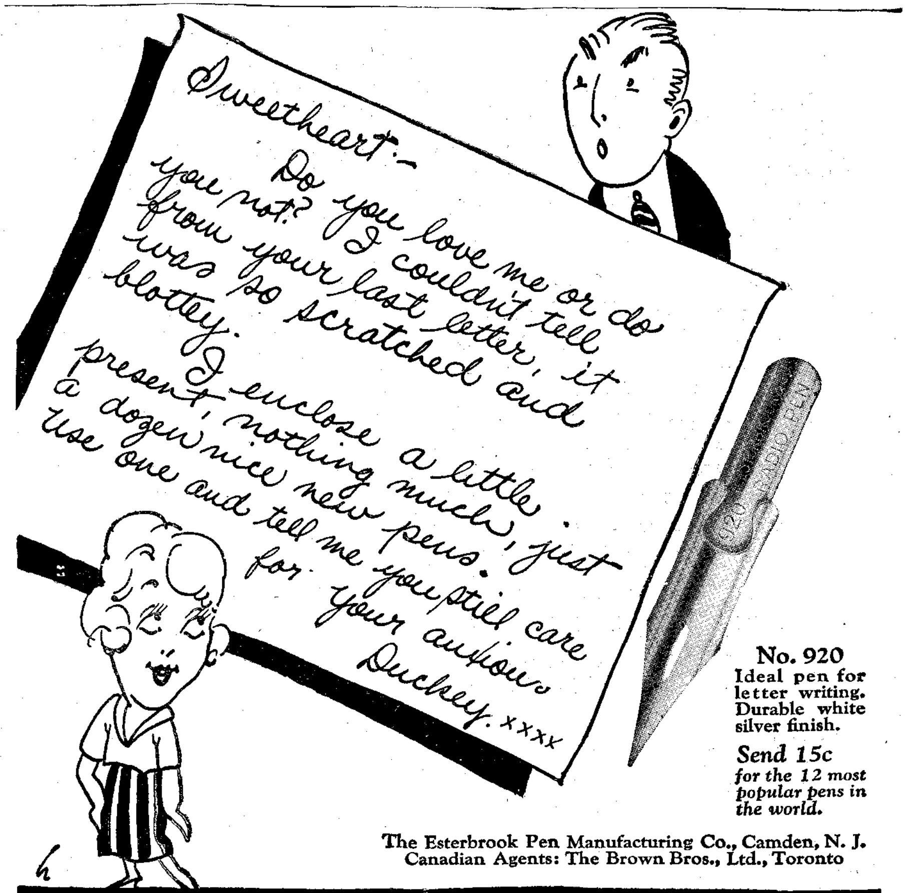
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> interesting Chinese game being exported to foreign countries by fast steamers.
>
> Then the trouble began—there is always trouble in every story of achievement—for it developed that it is one thing to start a "craze" and an entirely different matter to supply the wherewithal to supply the craze. Orders began coming to China for sets of this Chinese game, and the Chinese manufacturer looked up from his workbench, where he was turning out "characters," "bamboos" and "circles," all deftly, but slowly, done by hand in the manner of his fathers, and said, "No can do," and went back to his work.
>
> Chinese manufacturers had been making this game for centuries and they saw no reason for changing methods which the fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers to the *n*th generation had found successful. Furthermore, there was a scarcity of labor. Each shop or "factory" contained from a dozen to thirty workers, and each shop did one thing: that is, one shop sawed the bone into squares and another did the polishing and still another did the engraving, while still another sawed the bamboo, and so on through a maze of operations which through the centuries had slowly produced perfection.
>
> So why change the system just because a lot of crazy foreigners wanted to play a Chinese game? And then there was another problem as exprest by one dealer, "No can get plenty bones."
>
> It seems that the white bone faces on the tiles can only be made from a small section (about seven inches in length) of the shin-bone of the cow, and China's cows, long accustomed to supplying certain proportions of their framework for this purpose, refused to yield any more. The Chinese dealer had these foreign buccaneers then. "No can get plenty bones!"

The case was settled and he went back to his work again. But at this point American enterprise stept in. For, records the writer:

> "We'll get the bones for you," the buyers shouted; and Messrs. Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Libby in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha got urgent cables from China for rush orders of shin-bones, and the orders kept up until it is said that the great American beef barons have neglected their sausages and porterhouse steaks in order to supply Shanghai with shin-bones for the manufacture of Mah Chang.
>
> Even the elephants down in India and Siam are said to be in a panic due to the threatened raid on their protruding front teeth because of the demand for ivory sets.
>
> But this didn't help much. A Chinese manufacturer who has always operated a one-room shop, just like his forbears did, is a pretty difficult problem when it comes to persuading him that he should double, quadruple and octuple his output.
>
> Enterprising foreigners in Shanghai tried to start factories, but to no avail, for skilled workers refused to be enticed away from the benches of their father. The Mah Chang skies remained overcast.
>
> If the laborers will not leave their little factories, why not move the whole factory? This was the clever idea possest by a little group of Americans and Britishers in Shanghai, and a few months ago they did just this.
>
> The factory of the Mei Ren Company is now located in Paoshan, just beyond Hongked Park in Shanghai. This interesting enterprise, which has developed in a few short months to the place where it employs more than four hundred skilled laborers, is really a combination of more than a dozen little Mah Chang factories all gathered together under one roof, and provides an interesting example of what western ingenuity can accomplish in China when it really tries.

IS NEW YORK GETTING TOO MANY PENNANTS?

BASEBALLDOM, especially that part of it outside of New York City, is said to be a bit peeved at the Gotham habit of capturing pennants. For the third year the two major league baseball teams of the metropolis have led their respective leagues and the World Series, with its accompaniment of dollars and glory, will be held once more in the metropolis. The impression has gone abroad, it is reported, that New York dollars are having too much to do with making the yearly so-called "world's championship" contest a purely New York City function. Sport, it is charged, is submerged in simoleons, and the cash obtained from the big Gotham crowds stifles competition. The New York *Times*, in an editorial entitled "Champions Again," sums up the situation to this effect:

> The annual struggle, somewhat too ambitiously called the world's series, is getting to be as regular a fixture of New York life as the opening of the Follies. For the third successive year Mr. McGraw's Giants and Mr. Huggins's Yankees will fight for the world championship. It is getting to be old stuff, yet the proprietors expect to pack in fifty or sixty thousand people at each game, many of them at five dollars and a half a head. The sporting public of our city can take a lot of punishment, and does.
>
> New York complacently accepts her supremacy in baseball, but how do other cities feel about it? They have mixed emotions. They obviously desire New York to have teams that will attract the great audiences which mean such welcome receipts for visiting nines, but they do not enjoy the spectacle of the New York players winning monotonously. They profess to see in this a malign power of the purse. The New York baseball treasuries are so filled to overflowing that star players can be bought at any price demanded. This is said to be bad for the game; and there is already reported a movement to compel the strong clubs in New York to help out the weaker members of the leagues by giving or lending to them some of their superfluous players. Such a step is not likely to be taken; and if it were, with the result of cutting down the attendance in New York, and thereby reducing the income of out-of-town clubs, the latter would be sure to make a loud protest.
>
> The undisturbed triumphal progress of the Yankees toward the American League pennant was far less picturesque than the protracted effort of our often-slipping-but-never-falling Giants. More than once Mr McGraw seemed on the verge of ruin, but at the critical moment Cincinnati failed this year, as St. Louis had failed last year, and Pittsburgh the year before. Whether or not this centralization of glory is bad for the game, as some contend, Mr. McGraw's triumph this year must be satisfactory to

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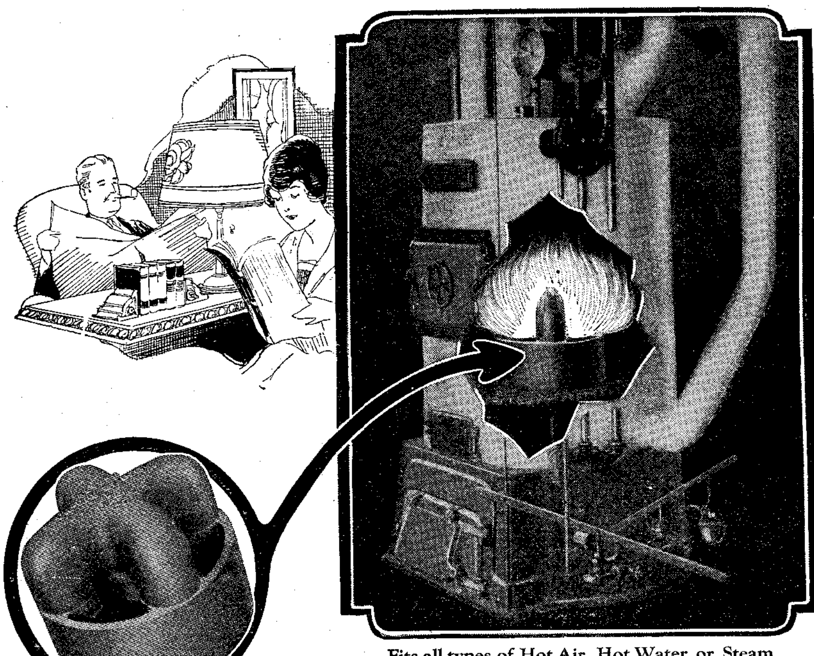

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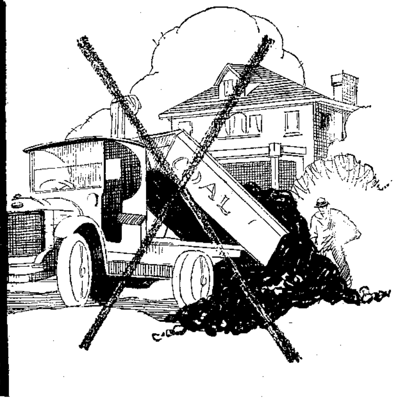

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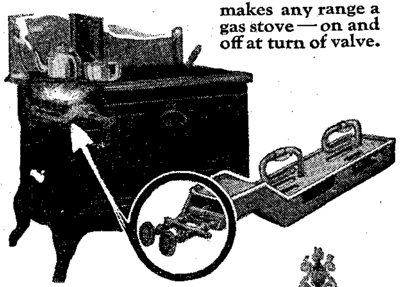

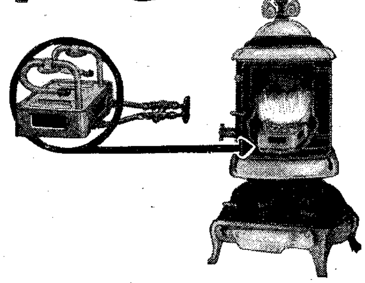

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

all conservative thinkers. He won by virtue of the discovery that three three-inning pitchers are numerically equal to one nine-inning pitcher. In this age when all established institutions are under fire it is well to have the multiplication table so handsomely vindicated.

The vindication of the multiplication table may be all very well, but the question of cash versus sport is still undecided. The ease with which New York City teams win championships may be gratifying here, says the New York *Sun and Globe*, but it will undoubtedly cause dissatisfaction elsewhere. The editor sets forth the situation, and proposes a remedy, in the following editorial:

> In Boston, where the Braves and Red Sox have experienced another disastrous year, interest is almost dead, while in Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis and other cities the attendance at games in the past month has dwindled to almost nothing.
>
> The sport-loving public demands a close race, and the idea has become prevalent that the superior financial resources of the New York clubs makes it impossible to compete with them on even terms. Consequently interest is diverted to other sports, especially to boxing, which at present is enjoying unprecedented popularity.
>
> Many local fans contend that this attitude is unsportsmanlike and unwarranted by the facts. The New York teams have won not because of the stars they have purchased, they say, but by superior fighting spirit, strategy and management. Yet it is hard to convince patrons in other cities who have seen their teams wrecked by the transfer of the best players to New York.
>
> The baseball authorities are alive to this situation, and will undoubtedly take active steps to remedy it. Last winter a rule was passed practically putting an end to the sale of star players after June 15. This has already operated to the disadvantage of the Giants, and is in large measure responsible for the difficulty the club has had in keeping ahead of its rivals.
>
> If still further restrictions are made they will meet with no pronounced opposition here. Rivalry is vital to true sport, and a monotonous succession of victories will cause interest to wane almost as quickly as constant defeat. New York is proud of its teams and revels in its third world's series, but it will welcome any legitimate measures to build up its opponents, and so maintain a proper balance in both leagues.

The criticism which has been heard this year, and other years, that pennant races have not been close enough to be interesting, says J. C. Kofoed in *The Baseball Magazine*, is not entirely well taken. Without entering into the question as to whether or not New York City dollars may be making baseball a bit top-heavy, Mr. Kofoed remarks and elucidates:

> There has been lots of chatter by uninformed fans about the closeness of pennant races. Thrilling tales are told of races that ended in ties, or were decided by virtue of a single game.
>
> Those tense situations, much as they are talked about, are in the minority. In the

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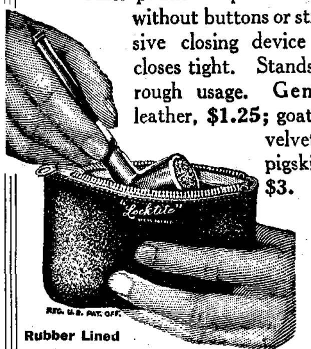

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average league one team usually manages to keep up a sufficiently good winning streak to win out by a comfortable margin. Sometimes a club faces stern contention from one rival who carries the fight down to the final day. Sometimes more than one outfit keeps in step with the leader—but not usually.

In the seventy or more minor leagues that have been born and lived or died during the past ten years only one race ended in a tie, that of the Texas League in 1914. Three were decided by the margin of half a game, three by a single one, and ten by a game and a half.

The National League races of the past ten years have not been noted for their tenseness. The average margin of victory over second-place teams has been seven and a half games, and the average difference between first and last place clubs, thirty-seven and a half.

In the American League the champion's victory over the contender has been closer —an average difference between first and last placers is a gap of forty-four and a half contests.

Of course, it is nearly impossible to balance an eight-club league so that all will be contenders for the championship. But the lopsidedness of some of the pennant dashes is so apparent that sometimes public interest dies of inanition.

Here is a table showing the gap that existed between the pennant-winner and the club that finished second and last:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

		Games Behind	
		Second	*Eighth*
1922	New York	7	39½
1921	New York	4	43½
1920	Brooklyn	7	30½
1919	Cincinnati	9	42½
1918	Chicago	7½	33
1917	New York	10	47
1916	Brooklyn	2½	32½
1915	Phillies	7	21
1914	Boston	10½	34½
1913	New York	12½	49

From this table it can be seen that there was only one really close finish in the National League in the past ten years, when Brooklyn nosed out the Phillies at practically the end of the season. On three occasions the victor has had a margin of better than ten games—a condition not conducive to holding the interest of the fans.

Conditions have been different in the American League. Here we find, in most cases, the leader is closely prest by a contender, but on the younger circuit the tail-ender is even more hopelessly outclassed than in the National League.

Last year the Yankees won the pennant by the edge of a single game. On three other occasions less than a trio of victories has intervened between the winners and the runners-up. Not in this decade has an American League team won by as many as ten games. This is the record of the junior circuit:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

		Games Behind	
		Second	*Eighth*
1922	New York	1	33
1921	New York	4½	45
1920	Cleveland	3½	52
1919	Chicago	2	50
1918	Boston	3½	24
1917	Chicago	9	44½
1916	Boston	2	54½
1915	Boston	2½	54
1914	Athletics	8½	48½
1913	Athletics	6½	39

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

teams have won pennants in the last ten years, while in the American League but four clubs have achieved that distinction. The greater variety of winners, of course, helps to balance things up a bit.

A similar condition prevails in the bigger minor leagues—the International, American Association, Pacific Coast and Southern Association.

In the International League Baltimore has won four consecutive pennants; Toronto and Buffalo each grabbed two, and Providence and Newark took one each. The races, until Jack Dunn threw together his formidable machine, were uniformly close. Toronto won their championships by the margin of 2 and 3 games; Buffalo theirs by 2 and 5; Providence and Newark by 4 each. Baltimore, on the other hand, was given only one close battle—in 1920. Dunn's margin in 1921 was 19 games and last season 10.

The biggest margin ever piled up by the larger minor leaguers was by St. Paul in the American Association walkaway of 1920, when the Saints topped their nearest rivals by no less than 28½ games. Kansas City won by 15 games last year.

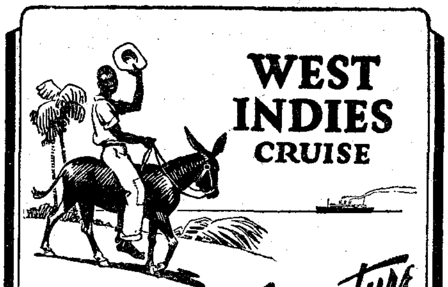
	Games Behind	
	Second	*Eighth*
International League	5 8-10	50½
American Association	7 4-10	37½
Pacific Coast League	4½	37 2-10
Southern Association	5 3-10	38 8-10

Taking all the leagues into consideration, the writer concludes, "You'll see that just eight per cent. of the races were decided by the fictionist's popular margin of one game or less."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A THIRTY-FOOT SLOOP

FINE sportsmanship, combined with heroic courage—nothing less than that, agree a group of New York newspaper reporters—brought Alain Jacques Gerbault from Gibraltar to Fort Totten, Long Island, sailing, single-handed, a little English vessel not as large as many of the pleasure boats that dot our rivers and bays. He was a hundred days at sea, this Frenchman who undertook to outdo Columbus "just for the fun of it," and his voyage, several times, seemed near ending in tragedy. He fought through hurricanes which threatened to blow his little boat, the *Firecrest*, out of the water, and that left his rigging a tangled mass of wreckage. By and large, however, he said, he had a very good time. "Gerbault looks more British than French," reports John B. Kelly in the New York *World*, beginning a description of this sportsman and his exploit:

> He is blond and blue-eyed and very pleasant of personality. His manner, once he begins to describe his experience, at once betrays the Frenchman in the rapidity of his words and gestures. He is twenty-nine years old, slightly above middle height, and at the moment very thin and very brown.
>
> The *Firecrest* is an old English racing-class cruising sloop, thirty feet on the water-



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line, thirty-five feet over-all, and with the extremely narrow beam of eight and half feet. She was designed and built thirty-two years ago by Dixon Kemp, the designer of the King's yacht *Britannia*. Like so many of the English yachts, she has apparently retained her usefulness unimpaired over a period which in this country is almost unheard of.

After answering a volley of questions shot at him by reporters, who wanted to know his family connections, and confessing to an uncle who is of the Old Régime, the Count de Chalais, and explaining that his father had been a sportsman, and that he and his brother were being taxed to a state of poverty after the family had given most of their earthly possessions to the war, he told me about his trip.

He said he had been at Wimbledon, playing tennis, when we set out in the *Diablesse* last summer, and had followed the voyage with keen interest. Later, when a log of the voyage was published in *The Field* in England, he had read it and laid his course in a general way on our data.

But where we found fair winds all the way, he ran into head-winds and heavy gales, and for forty days had the wind against him. Twice he ran into hurricanes.

I believe there are few amateur sailors as capable of taking care of themselves in the teeth of what the *Firecrest* met. Her long bowsprit was carried away at the stem of the boat. He set it back, getting a bad trim for his boat, but it was the best he could do. His shrouds parted and his mast started to go by the board, and he got aloft on the loose mast and rigged a jury rig of rope and wire, which still stands. He reefed his mainsail sometimes as often as three times in a day. When he was becalmed, he didn't mind. The boat was his home and he has two long racks of books, chiefly sea-stories and tales of cruises of other men.

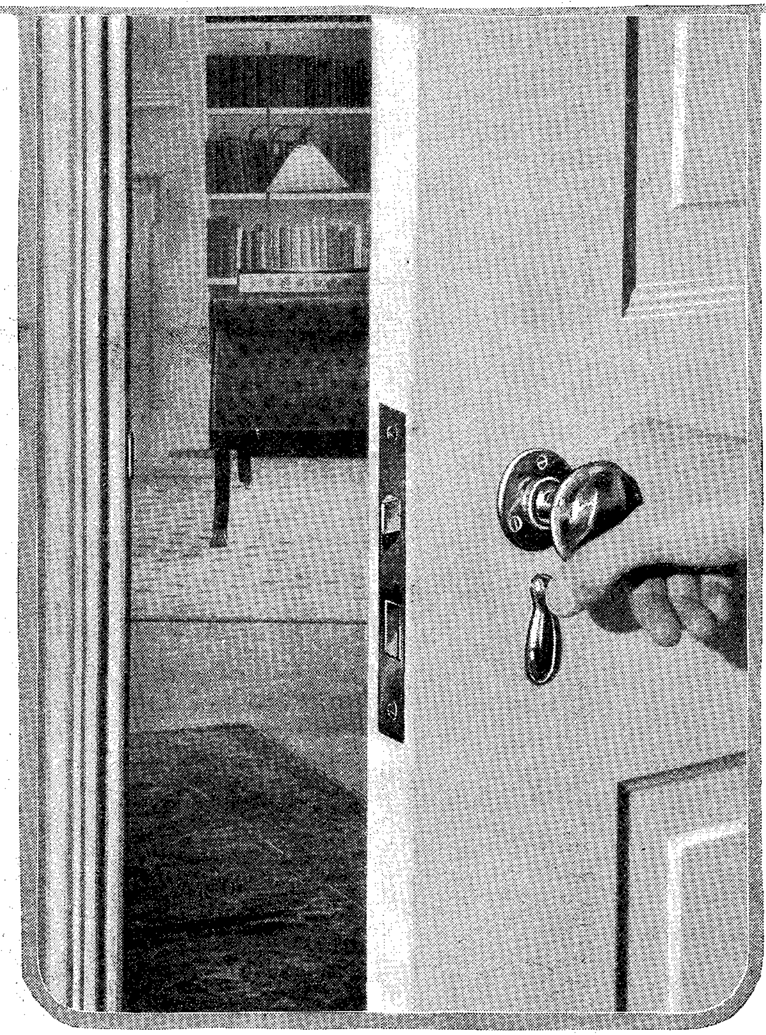
Gerbault is a man of intense energy and rapid movement. After spending an hour with him it is easy to see how he was cook and sailor and navigator. He says navigation is his amusement, and he certainly kept a seamanlike log. But, owing to the bad state of his canvas and rigging, he spent an immense amount of time sewing and patching his sails and splicing his ropes.

Upon this subject he bordered on fanaticism. People who go to sea must be able to do everything. He got his fun out of never being bawled out, no matter what happened. This voyaging in his own boat, dependent entirely upon his own resources, mental and physical, was the breath of life to him—the ultimate in sport. I told him I was too lazy to undertake so much hard work. "I like work," he answered. He must.

Below decks the *Firecrest* is fitted with the comfort and taste of her period in English yacht building. Mahogany and birds-eye maple panels in her saloon and after-stateroom, full headroom everywhere except under the deckbeams, and a fair amount of stowage space.

Gerbault is a man of ideas, reports the *World* writer, and a friend of Ralph Stock, the author of "The Dream Ship," who also has ideas. For one thing:

> He rigged the *Firecrest* with a roller reefing boom, which went wrong at once and caused him a great deal of extra work in handling sail. He now has a plan to change his rig to a Marconi, with a reduced sail area.
>
> Through all the vicissitudes of his voyage he seems to have been philosophical. He should have liked to have been here to take



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

part in the international tennis matches. At this point he took Tilden's book down from the rack and showed me the inscription from the author, who had given it to him.

As far as I could find out, he was only threatened with real discouragement once, when, at the end of a staggering battle with a hurricane, with his mast loose and jumping in the step, and his head rigging torn to pieces and lying in a tangled mess on deck, he found his stove wouldn't work. It is a kerosene affair, and they need pricking out with a special sort of very fine needle, and he had no more needles.

He worked four hours over the thing and during that time he almost decided to steer for Bermuda, which was only about 200 miles away. But finally the stove worked and then he "had a fine dinner of tea and bacon." After this he proceeded to tear into the wreckage, and decided to push on to New York.

I am inclined to think he swung north a few hundred miles too soon, altho the chart he has shows that he should have found fair wind where he went. My wind chart shows light wind and head-wind on the course he followed after he headed out of the heart of the trades. Still, he has recorded head-winds from south of Madeira, and that is very unusual for that time of year, so it may be there was a heavy westerly blow right up through the paths of the northeast trades.

Gerbault has had a wonderful experience. He had a right to expect better weather conditions at the time of year he selected and with the course he laid. But he took all the punishment that came his way and pushed on and fetched his destination.

All that disturbs him now is that his boat needs a thorough cleaning, inside and out, and this he plans to give her at once, even before coming into town to see his friends. The sight of that stanchly built, narrow little vessel, with her tall mast and bobbed bowsprit, has a thrill in it, and when you let it gradually sink in that this lean, smiling young French sportsman drove her a hundred days, forty of them with the wind ahead and some of them with the wind acquiring the velocity of a hurricane, and eight of them without the sight of either land or ship, and that both of them look perfectly fit, you are convinced that they are a first-class pair—an astonishing pair.

Another Bank Run.—It was evening in dear old Chekko-Slovakia. The lights were dim. Suddenly a man came running out of a side street.

"What is the matter?" asked a curious policeman.

"I am frightened," said the runner.

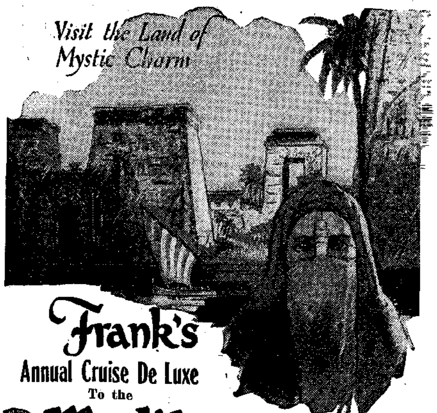
"What has frightened you?" inquired the curious policeman.

"I just passed a bad Chekk," replied the runner.—*Royal Gaboon.*

Captain Jink's Kind.—Mrs. Black, who asked for mesmerized stockings, is only equaled by Mrs. Green, who sent her little girl to the store with a note calling for one yard of succotash braid.—*Nellie Outram.*

For Woman's Writes.—PHIL—"That typist who got married is back on her job again."

WHIL—"Ah! What you might call a reversion to type."—*Judge.*



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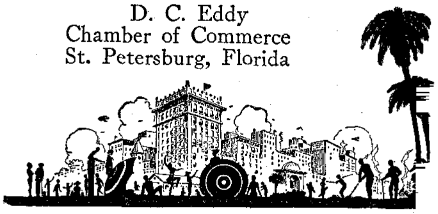

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

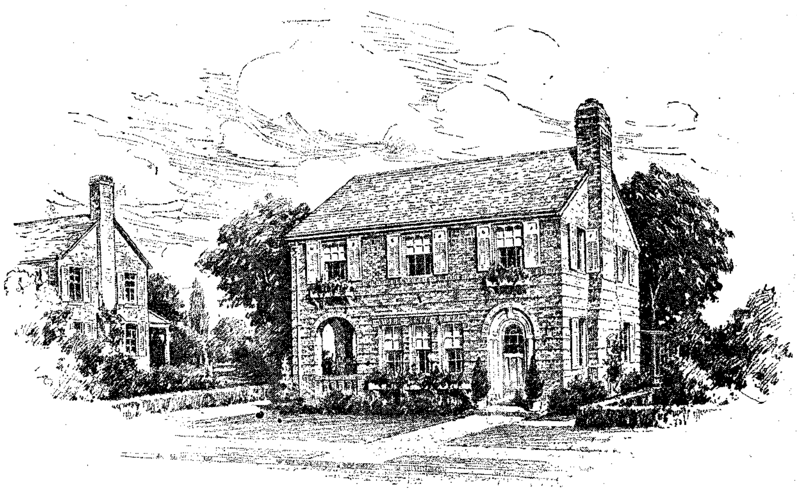
THE EFFECT OF BURNING ON VEGETATION

DOES it help or hinder to burn pasture-land in winter or early spring? Customs differ, and opinions vary from earnest advocacy to violent condemnation. Recent experiments at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, conducted by R. L. Hensel, who reports them in *Ecology* (Brooklyn) seem to favor burning. Getting rid of the surface covering exposes the soil more freely to the sun, warming it up early in the season and starting vegetation sooner. He describes the experiment thus:

> The experimental area consists of two adjoining plats, each 70 feet square. One was burned between March 23 and April 13 each year. The other was never burned. Seven quadrats, each 10 by 12 inches, were constructed of 1 by 2-inch material. Tacks were driven around the frame, and string was woven across, dividing the interior into one-half-inch squares. These frames were carefully placed in the sod and firmly staked down. In use the vegetation in each square was recorded on a chart. These quadrats were charted three times each spring, first about three weeks after burning, and then at intervals of two weeks.
>
> There was always decidedly more vegetation on the burned quadrats in the early charting. An examination of the April chartings, which were the earliest made, shows a decided preponderance on the burned section. The table shows further that there was always more grass on the burned plat. There was slightly more vegetation on the burned section from the outset, but this advantage was maintained throughout the four years.

In view of these facts Mr. Hensel thinks it plausible to conclude that burning has not injured the grass stand as far as amount is concerned. The stand is 21 per cent. heavier than it was when the experiment was started. The unburned section has held its own. The question now arises, he says, What effect did burning have on the different grasses in the stand? It appears reasonably well established that burning actually starts vegetation earlier and that it does not decrease the total number of plants; but it does have an influence on composition. As far as Kansas grasses are concerned, the change in composition has, if anything, been in favor of burning. He goes on:

> The data with respect to weeds also show the unexpected. If burning were injurious to the grasses, we could expect one or both of two things—either a decrease in density of the stand or an increase in weeds. It is well known that an injury to the sod is reflected in an increase in weeds. Up until May 31, 1919, there were slightly more weeds on the burned section than on the unburned. Since that date the tide has turned, so that there are now more weeds on the unburned area. In the first four years burning has not caused weeds to spread.
>
> To determine what influence burning has on soil temperatures, two thermographs



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

were used on each of the plats. The da show that on the burned portion at o inch under the surface temperatures a 12° F. higher than on the unburned are That growth starts earlier was shown the vegetation studies. It is felt that tl temperature data explain in a satisfacto manner why this takes place. The remov of the surface covering by burning expos the soil to the sun's rays, permitting it absorb more heat than the soil on unburn area which is shaded to a considera extent by surface litter.

It is still too early to make any defin recommendations based on these finding The plans at the Kansas Station include detailed study of the effect of burning c brush. The question of brush on pastur as well as on many forest ranges is seriou If, by burning, shrubbery can be held i check on areas of value chiefly for the gra which they produce, such a practise will worth while, providing, of course, that danger of losing control of the fire is ov come. Indeed, the whole problem of t application of the burning practise National Forests is to provide metho that will overcome the danger to co mercial timber on or near areas to be fire Before this can be considered, howeve adequate conclusive data on the benefits burning must be forthcoming.

WIPING OUT YELLOW FEVER

YELLOW fever has already been penn up in a few infected districts. T prospect of eradicating it in these, and so wiping it out altogether, is considere promising by Dr. George E. Vincent, Pres dent of the Rockefeller Foundation, whic is financing this effort, with other gre public-health schemes. That such a bo should expend a small fortune in freeing a obscure South American port from disease might seem at first almost quixotic, but a a strategic movement in the war again world-infection, such a plan assumes ne importance. We read in Dr. Vincent' annual report (New York):

> Definite progress was made during 192 in the International Health Board's ca paign, to drive yellow fever from the wor The comparatively small number of r ported cases of the disease were confined t Mexico, to a restricted area in norther Brazil, to points on the West Coast o Africa, or to ships en route from one o these countries. The Mexican authoritie warmly welcomed and supported the co operation of the Board. To one familia with the history of yellow fever, the fac that for a whole year Central America, th West Indies, and all but one country o South America were free from the scourg which for nearly two centuries ravage those regions, is strikingly significant It is hard to realize that this latest phas of the fight on yellow fever began only fiv years ago.
>
> The earlier stages of the campaign ar well known. Following the discovery by Ross that malaria is transmitted by th mosquito, American Army medical officers headed by Walter Reed, in 1900 prove conclusively that yellow fever is sprea only by the infected female Stegomyi mosquito. By depriving the Stegomyia o

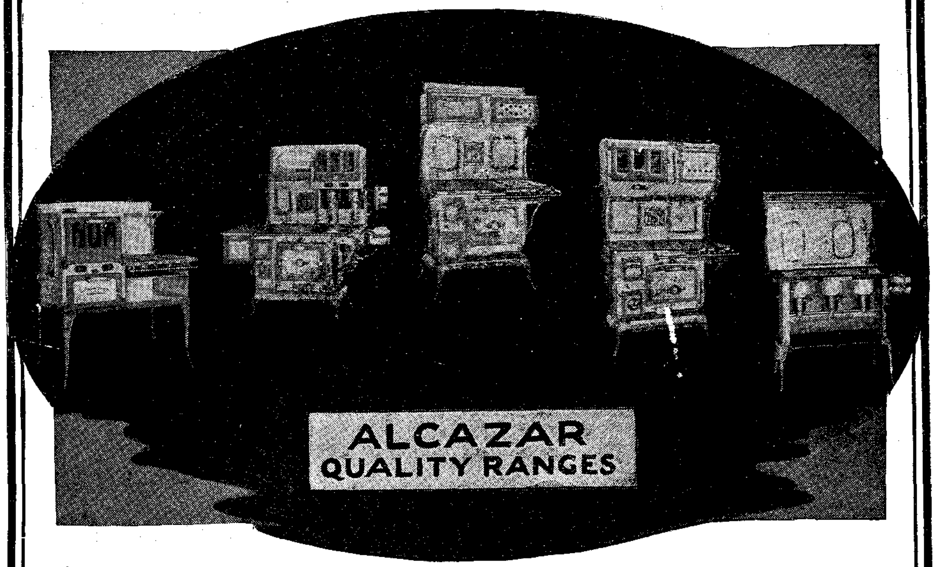
access to water in which to lay her eggs, and by screening houses against such mosquitoes as matured, General William C. Gorgas, first in Cuba and later in the Panama Canal Zone, achieved a notable control of yellow fever.

The fear lest the opening of the Panama Canal might carry yellow fever to the dense population of the Orient, and General Gorgas's faith that the menace might be entirely removed, resulted in a decision of the Board to undertake a campaign of eradication. In 1916 General Gorgas visited Central and South America, made a report, and recommended systematic efforts to put an end to the disease in well-known endemic centers, such as Guayaquil in Ecuador, Merida in Yucatan, and an area in North Brazil. He also advised investigation of suspected foci in Venezuela and on the West Coast of Africa. Measures were promptly adopted. Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, made investigations in Guayaquil and Merida, discovered the yellow-fever germ and prepared a vaccine and a serum which have since given encouraging results. In November, 1918, a campaign was begun in Guayaquil with the result that since June, 1919, no case has been reported there. A serious outbreak in northern Peru was promptly controlled. General Gorgas was at the head of a commission on its way to West Africa when he died in London in July, 1920. Gradually the remaining sources of infection in the Caribbean region were traced to Mexico, and the Mexican Government invited the co-operation of the Board. It is too early to predict a complete victory, but the successors of General Gorgas share his faith that it will in time be won.

TREATING EVERYBODY FOR GOITER

DOSING a population by the wholesale is a new idea in medicine, but it is already being carried out, both abroad and in this country, we learn from Beekman C. Little, superintendent of the Rochester, New York, water-works, writing in *Water Works* (New York). Goiter is caused by lack of iodin, and it is widely prevalent in inland districts where this element is deficient in food and water. In such districts it would be beneficial to give every one a tiny dose of iodin daily. This is actually managed in Switzerland, where in one canton iodin is mixed with all the table salt. In Rochester, New York, the same result is effected by putting iodin into the water-supply; and this is advocated by Mr. Little as a universal custom. Iodinized city water twice a year, for two or three weeks at a stretch, would eliminate goiter, he thinks, in any region where it can be arranged to use it. Writes Mr. Little:

> The extent to which goiter prevails is seldom appreciated. In the entire world there are but few countries free from goiter districts, and sporadic cases exist in every section in the world. In North America, goiter is continually prevalent in the whole of the Great Lakes region and in the basin of the St. Lawrence and in the Northwest Pacific region. Along the Great Lakes, in Detroit or in Rochester, seven out of every hundred school-children are afflicted with goiter, and a large proportion of all the



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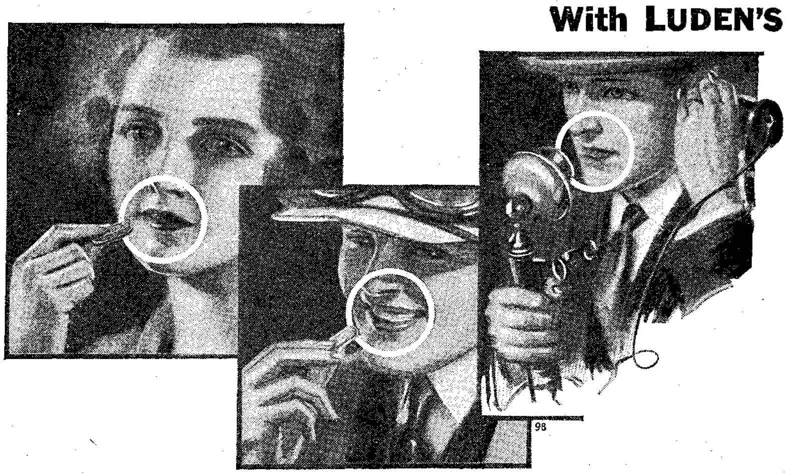

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
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women consulting physicians have the disease.

Now, iodin is a natural constituent of the normal thyroid gland. The amount required is exceedingly small, but when this amount is absent the thyroid gland seeks by increase in size and surface to make up for this lack in iodin, and goiter is the result. It follows, therefore, that the treatment for goiter now pretty generally practised is the giving of very small dosages of iodin.

A recent study from the laboratory of the University of Minnesota, by Dr. J. F. McClendon, shows very clearly the inverse ratio between the amount of iodin in surface water and the distribution of goiter In the neighborhood of the sea, the air and water contain very much more iodin than in inland places, and those places distant from the sea have the goiters.

Now, what we propose to do is really very simple, namely, to introduce into our drinking water a very minute quantity of iodin and thus bring to the human system and the thyroid gland that which it needs, and otherwise lacks, to function properly.

This idea of dosing every one willy-nilly is startling but not unknown, so that it is not altogether revolutionary. For instance, in Switzerland, where goiter is very prevalent, it was decided last February in one canton to incorporate a small amount of iodin in all the table salt used. All civilized persons take daily a certain quantity of salt, and as it is inexpensive, and the Swiss Government can control this article of food, it seemed to be the proper carrier for the iodin. This way of doing it, even if it were possible in this country, does not seem to contain, however, the advantages that does the water-supply method.

In the recommendation of our plan in Rochester, Dr. Goler, the Health Officer, makes, among others, the following points:

"1. We always have in Rochester, among our children, more than 2,000 cases of preventable goiter.

"2. We have so much simple goiter because of the absence of minute quantities of iodin in our food and drink.

"3. We may prevent this goiter by the addition of minute quantities of iodin to the drinking water, 2-10,000 of a gram to a gallon, in the form of iodid of soda.

"4. Iodin seems to be required by the body, and it is when taken into the body in these minute quantities fixt by the thyroid gland, and so prevents its enlargement, and consequent goiter.

"5. If we put iodin in the water, it will only be necessary to dose the water twice a year, for two weeks.

"6. Goiters, of course, we only get after they have developed. We should like to prevent them. The addition of this minute quantity of iodin would also affect favorably young persons already having goiters It would not affect that form of goiter known as 'Graves's disease' or exophthalmic goiter. It would not affect the older goiters."

The Water Bureau has already started this treatment of the water. In the laboratory of the Health Bureau it was found that the iodin content in the water increased from one part in a billion parts of water before the experiment, to twenty parts in a billion. Next fall it is planned to get about 50 parts of iodin to one billion parts of water

Such a water, prevailing for two or three weeks, twice a year, will, it is calculated, give to those drinking of it freely approximately the necessary addition of iodin needed to close the story of simple goiter in Rochester, and perhaps from this point its extinction even throughout the world will begin—who knows?

FILTER-PASSERS MAN'S TINIEST ENEMIES

THESE are the tiniest known germs of disease, so small that they can not be filtered out of a liquid, but pass through the pores of the filter with ease. Just what they are and how they act would appear to be uncertain, writes R. J. V. Pulvertaft in *Discovery* (London). There may be bacteria; but not all disease-germs are bacteria. Some are protozoa—elementary animals, as bacteria are elementary plants. Some things about the filter-passers incline students to think that they may be animal in origin. As they cause some of the most virulent of infectious diseases, their study is very important. Mr. Pulvertaft takes nothing for granted, but carefully reviews the evidence that these organisms exist, that they are alive and reproduce their kind, and that the diseases associated with them are really due to the poisons that they produce in their life-processes. He says:

> It seemed to the pioneers who first sighted the bacteria—those minute fungi, distant cousins of the breakfast mushroom—that they had attained their goal, and that life could not live in narrower confines. Yet to-day we hear of living creatures far smaller than most bacteria, but of even greater importance in the havoc they work to the human race. To this group of living morsels has been given the name of "filter-passers," and, altho they have baffled research from the time of Pasteur to the present day, it would seem that now at last we are beginning to understand more about them.
>
> Let us consider the diseases believed to be caused by them first, and then discuss the methods used to get into touch with them. First, and most important in its universality, we have influenza; smallpox, hydrophobia, scarlet fever, and measles are among the commonest of diseases, and are attributed to the same group of organisms. Foot-and-mouth disease is one representative of the damage they do to the animal world, and distemper in dogs another. Even the plant world suffers from them. For instance, mosaic disease in tobacco plants ruins many crops yearly. All these diseases are very infectious—infinitely more so, for example, than typhoid fever, which can be contracted only by eating infected material or injecting bacteria. We get the impression that there must be a deadly mist arising from an influenza patient—that the tiny creatures which cause it must float like clouds of smoke through the air. That fact alone would serve to incline us to the belief that the fatal organism, whatever it be, is very tiny.
>
> Its size is further emphasized by the property from which it has derived its name—the power of passing through a filter. The filters used by the bacteriologist are of two kinds. The Berkefeld filter is made by compressing an earth which consists of the flinty skeleton of a microscopic plant known as a diatom—an earth which is

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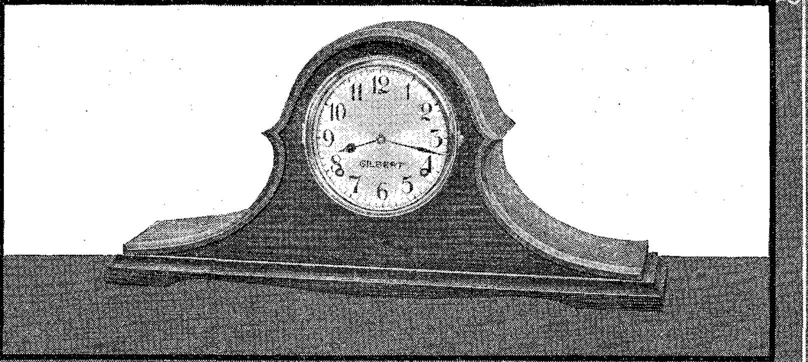

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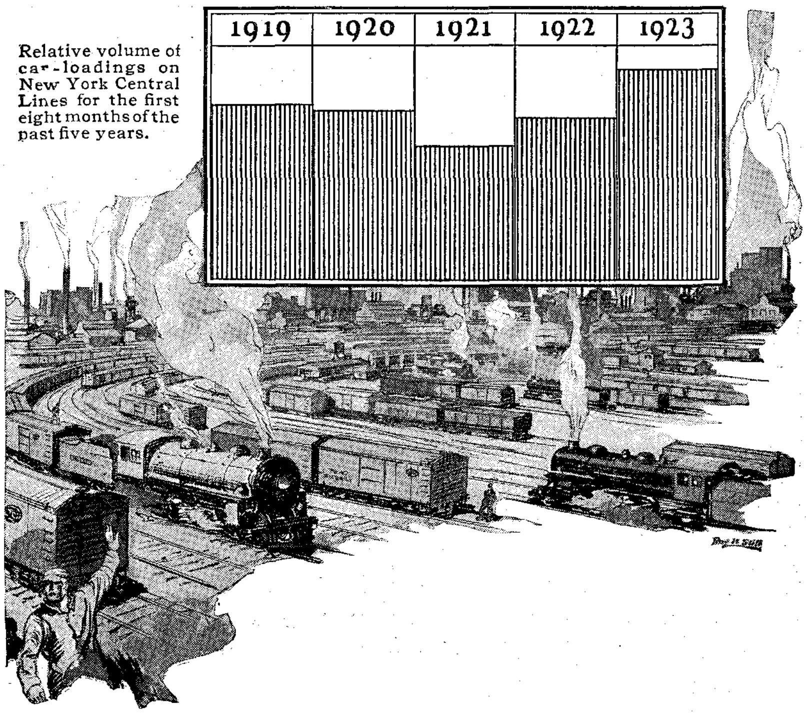

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

> also used as a knife-polisher and a tooth-powder. The second kind of filter is the Chamberland—it is made of unglazed porcelain, and has much smaller pores.
>
> Every filter-passer can pass through a Berkefeld filter, some can negotiate a Chamberland, and one has been described—the organism responsible for mosaic disease in tobacco plants—which is even said to be able to diffuse through gelatin. It seems, however, in a high degree unlikely that particles so minute as to diffuse in that way can really be alive at all.
>
> But even a particle a five-thousandth part of a millimeter in size is far too small for us to imagine. The tiniest drop of human blood contains seven million red blood-cells, and each of these is more than thirty times as big as the biggest filter-passer. We can, however, see bodies as small as six-millionths of a millimeter by appropriate means.
>
> Filter-passers, then, are not too small to be seen. The trouble is that when a fluid, such as a nasal secretion from a dog with distemper, is looked at by these special means, so much is visible that it is not possible to distinguish the filter-passer from other unimportant particles.

Even a bacterium is not easy to identify if examined in a state of nature, Mr. Pulvertaft tells us. It must be "stained" with anilin dyes; and the anilin dyes themselves consist of relatively large particles. Staining filter-passers has therefore not proved helpful—the particles of dye and the organisms themselves are too nearly of the same size. He goes on:

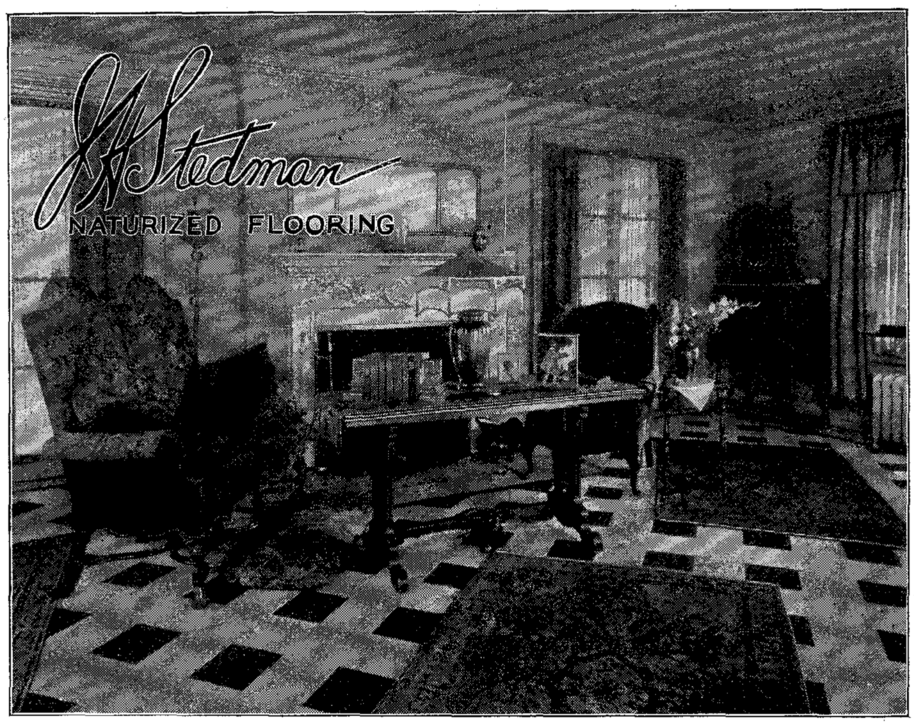
> In spite of these difficulties, many claims have been made that filter-passers have been both seen and identified. In some cases—notably in measles—a tiny bacterium is described from America. Again, in the pneumonia of cows a bacterium is shown to pass a filter, and to be associated with the disease. We see, therefore, that, at least in some instances, the fact that the organism of a disease passes a filter does not show it to be of necessity other than a bacterium.
>
> On the other hand, in distemper, influenza, and rabies, to mention only a few diseases, the objects seen do not resemble bacteria. They are tiny specks—that is all that can be said of them.
>
> How do we know that these little objects are alive? And if alive, how can we be sure that they cause the disease? One very significant property of living matter is its power of reproduction. It is on the establishment of that feature in filter-passers that the whole theory of their nature rests. It is not enough to say that if we filter a nasal secretion from a sick man, and then inject it into another living creature and produce similar symptoms, we have proved that there is a living organism in the filtered fluid. All bacteria produce poisons as they carry on their business of living; these can be filtered off and will produce severe symptoms. But if, having produced symptoms, we can filter off another fluid, and produce symptoms again in this third animal, and so on many times over, we must come to the conclusion that an organism is reproducing itself on each occasion in the body of the patient. No bacterial poison could produce symptoms

er dilution to many thousand times its ginal volume, and this dilution is in- lved in the process described.

Again, if we can grow the filter-passer, ke a tiny morsel of the growth, and grow again and again on suitable soil, we can ove that it is reproducing itself and is ve. Both these processes have been ried out with many filter-passers. But ry special methods must be adopted to ltivate a filter-passer in a test-tube. It ll only grow out of reach of the air; ly *in special fluids*; and *only if a piece of* bbit's kidney, or another organism, be luded in the tube. Noguchi, a Japanese cteriologist, was the first to grow a filter- sser, in 1913—the organism of infantile ralysis. The influenza filter-passer has en grown in America, in England, and in uth Africa, and at one time or another ny other successful attempts have been ported. There have been many failures, o The leprosy bacillus has never been own, and so we can not be surprized if ter-passers, too, do not seem to love natural surroundings. They wilt and , like rare orchids.

When Koch, the great discoverer of the bercle bacillus, and the father of modern cteriology, first described his success, he d down the law that in order to establish definite relationship between an organism d a disease, the organism must be dis- vered in the body of an animal into which has been injected, and which has suffered, a result, from the disease. This has oved very difficult in many bacterial seases. Leprosy has never been success- lly transmitted in this way. It is doubt- l whether scarlet fever, in spite of many tempts with human beings, has been ansmitted. Even influenza, in spite of e American claims which have lately been dely published, is still on the doubtful t. But filter-passers offer a very special oblem, since in two instances—in small- x and in hydrophobia—instead of the y filter-passer, much larger bodies, own as the Guarneiri bodies and the egri bodies respectively, are found in the gans of the dead animal.

For the moment we must remember at bacteria are not the only creatures hose presence in the human body brings sease and death. The protozoa form other group, the first and tiniest animals, the bacteria are the first and tiniest lants. Malaria is a type of protozoal sease. These little animals have a life- story; unlike bacteria, which exist only spores or adults, we can parallel in them hakespeare's seven ages in man. And it possible that some filter-passers are pro- zoa, not bacteria. Many protozoa can, t some stage in their history, pass through filter. And when we come to examine the ports of those who claim to have grown a lter-passer in a test-tube, we find that they re not identical. In some instances, as in fantile paralysis, the familiar tiny, name- ss speck is seen. In others—notably in oguchi's description—an oval object, with central body or nucleus, was seen. Such description is unlike a bacterium, but ery like a protozoon. And then we find he Negri body—a group of tiny specks in a urrounding envelop—in the brains of dogs ead of hydrophobia. That may be an- ther stage in the filter-passer's history. nd another fact is very suggestive. How it that by giving a man cowpox—a dis- inct disease as far as symptoms go—we can xcuse him from the necessity of having mallpox? Such a state of affairs is unique n medicine. The suggested answer is that owpox is caused by one stage of a proto- oon; smallpox by another. Variation in the tages which protozoa achieve in different



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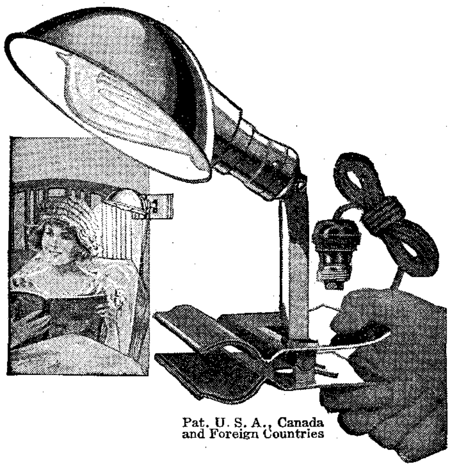
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

animals is well known—even in malaria the parasite is in a different stage in the mosquito and in man.

It is pleasant to relate that filter-passers are not always our enemies. A remarkable theory is put forward by D'Herelle. He believes that he has found a filter-passer which lives, like a parasite, on bacteria. He calls it the Bacteriophage, or Bacterium-eater. This last example has obviously a very important bearing on the question of immunity of disease.

It will be interesting to await the results of the present concentrated attack on the question of distemper in dogs, and its relation to influenza in man. Perhaps in a very short while we may see this whole question on a far more secure basis than it is at present.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION AS A COLLEGE STUDY

THAT our universities will have to take up large-scale manufacturing as a major subject, as important as medicine or law, is the editorial opinion of *The Electrical World* (New York). Every one will admit, it says, that the method of factory production in mass has come to stay. It has drawbacks and disadvantages, but it is so much more effective and economical than the older methods which it superseded that it is not likely to be altered radically. Even the Russian Communists have been unable to suggest any better. It is clear, the writer thinks, that if there is to be further progress in economical production it will be through the additional development of machinery and of quantity manufacture. He continues:

> Large-scale production is closely associated with engineering; so that, as time goes on, manufacturing comes more nearly to resemble engineering processes. Along with the eternal economic vigilance in administration goes the perpetual scrutiny for the applications of chemistry and physics toward improved methods and tools.
>
> It seems inevitable that the demand on the colleges of the country will be to prepare young men for eventual leadership in large-scale production. Setting aside the professions of law, medicine and theology, the trend is undoubtedly toward increased study of science, of economics and of business principles. In other words, the pressure on the colleges is toward the practical subjects associated with industry and away from the classics or classical forms of instruction. This is not a question as to the most advantageous or desirable kind of education. It is an inevitable consequence of economic pressure. According to the census returns of 1920, out of thirty-three millions of males gainfully employed, nearly eleven millions, or one-third, were engaged in manufacturing mechanical industries, while nearly eight millions more, or one-quarter, were engaged in transportation, distribution and public service. If we consider only the manufacturing third and allow the usual army rate of one officer to twenty-five men, there are about four hundred and forty thousand officers needed for this industrial army. A fair proportion

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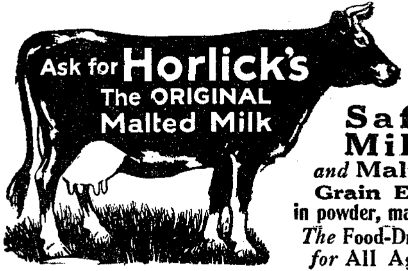

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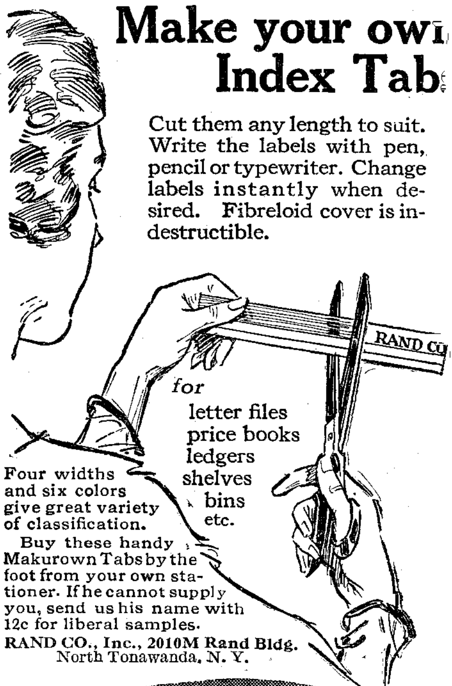

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of these leaders rise from the ranks by their industry, merit and natural ability; but it is the nominal duty of the colleges to produce men of this type. The task is, however, too much for the colleges, as at present organized, to fulfil. The total number of living male United States college graduates is estimated at about one-third of a million, of whom only one-fifth have graduated from technical schools.

As matters stand to-day, the leading industries seek to obtain college graduates, and preferably technical graduates. Complaints are heard that they are unable to obtain as many as they desire. Of course, says the writer, they look for more than a knowledge of principles and facts. They lay stress upon other important qualities, such as character, reliability and initiative. Recently the complaint has been made that the colleges do not select and train sufficiently for these latter qualities. There are manifest limits to their efforts in these directions. To quote further:

> It would be a world calamity if the study of the classics, ancient history, art, religion and of many other non-commercial subjects were to cease. The economic and industrial needs of a community are paramount and must first be met, but after they are satisfied come the artistic, intellectual and spiritual needs, which, if less clamorous, are greater and more precious to the world.
>
> There are now more than one hundred and twenty-five American technical schools or colleges with an average of about four hundred students each; but the demand for good graduates is greater than the supply. The whole question occupies the special attention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, which met recently in Ithaca, New York, and which is just about to launch an effort to find some adequate solution.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

For October 1, 1923.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1923.

[Seal] ROLLO CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

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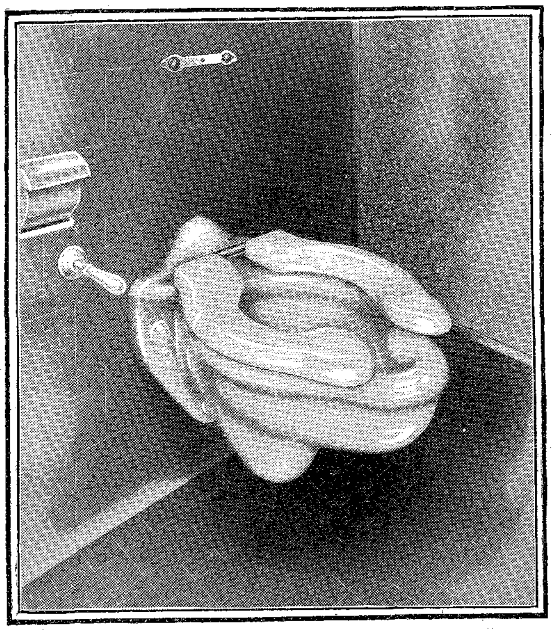

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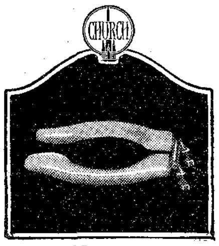

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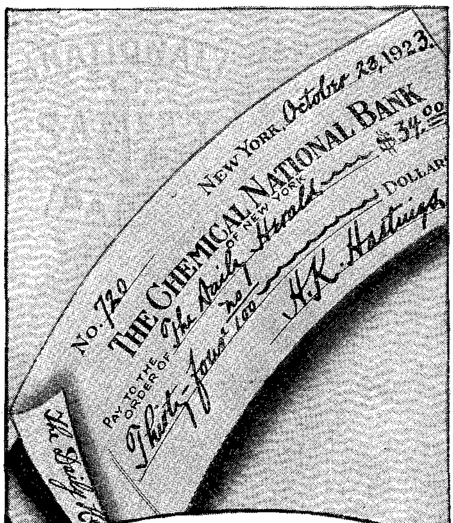
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

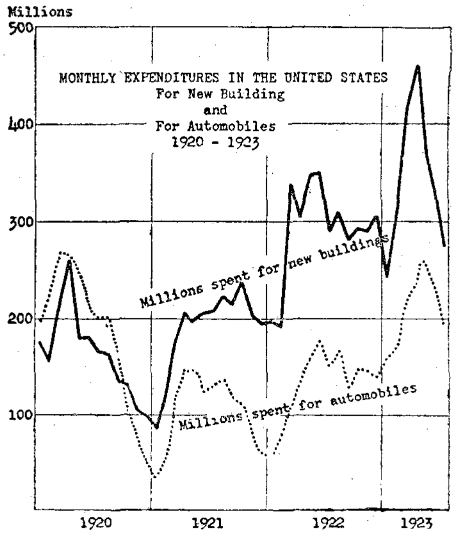
WHY EUROPE DOESN'T LIKE TO TRADE WITH US

EUROPE may be our best customer, as the latest trade statistics indicate, but it is not because of any particular affection for these United States, judging from statements recently made by an acute American observer. President B. L. Winchell of the Remington Typewriter Company has recently been investigating sales and industrial conditions in Europe. The two most notable things he has discovered, we read in a *Wall Street Journal* interview, "are the general coolness toward the United States so far as business is concerned, and the general atmosphere of nervousness and apprehension caused by the failure to settle the reparations problem." It is interesting to note what Mr. Winchell has to say to justify the first statement he makes. He sets forth the reasons for Europe's coldness toward us as follows:

> All Europe feels that Americans are a self-satisfied and arrogant people. They feel that our legislation is enacted without any desire to cultivate friendly business relations with the rest of the world. This is making it impossible for American business to reap all the benefit that it should from the efforts of the Department of Commerce and of American sales organizations abroad.
>
> If the United States is to do the foreign business it should, our legislators must give more thought to business interests of the nation abroad as well as at home when they launch new laws.
>
> Italian business men say: "You have shut out our wines by Prohibition, you have shut out our oranges, our lemons, our almonds, our grapes and our laces by high duties so that you have left little that we can export to you, and then finally you have passed immigration laws so that even our labor can not go to your country for employment. Why should we want to buy American products if we can avoid it?"
>
> In France the complaint is much the same. They are not able to sell their wines as fast as they make them largely because of Prohibition. High duties are levied on the laces, silks and fine gowns they try to send to us.
>
> Great Britain is becoming irritated over our trying to extend the right of search beyond the three-mile limit. British business men fail to see how wines and liquors sealed in the holds of vessels where they are inaccessible to Americans can affect local conditions, especially in a community where liquor is so freely obtainable as in New York.
>
> All nations are finding fault with our administration of the immigration laws. All feel that in extreme cases, especially where cruelty to families is involved, there should be more flexibility in their administration.
>
> It is the pin-pricks that are breeding the ill-feeling rather than resentment at the principles that have resulted in the laws. The British Government and the whole nation are behind England's business men, but in the United States no effort is being made to show foreign consumers that we wish really to become a world-wide distributer of goods.
>
> Our newspapers and politicians prate on foreign trade and the necessity of our having a merchant fleet under the American flag to assume our rightful position in world commerce. Taxpayers proceed to assess themselves for maintenance and operation of American ships, but the failure of our legislators to show real desire to establish and maintain reciprocal and friendly trade relations with the rest of the world prevents our getting the percentage of foreign business that American business organizations should get, considering how hard they are striving abroad.
>
> It is time that the American nation as a whole realized this, and demanded that Congress in passing laws should show due consideration of our foreign as well as of our domestic interests.

COMPARATIVE SPENDING FOR BUILDINGS AND MOTORS

THE two most important and fundamental elements of the business recovery of 1922–1923 were the building boom and the great activity in the manufacture of automobiles, we read in the Cleveland Trust Company's current *Business Bulletin*. "In both the construction and the automotive industries, activity reached record-breaking proportions in the spring of 1922, suffered notably slight declines in the later months of that year, and then moved forward to new high records in the spring of 1923." Similarly in both cases, "the greatest activity and the largest outputs were reached some months ago, and the records of recent months have declined." In the accompanying diagram the heavy black line shows approximately in millions the amount of money spent for new building during the last four years, the figures being based on the record of new building permits. Comment on the building situation is offered in the banking publication as follows:



During the depression at the beginning of 1921 these expenditures dropt below 100 million dollars, but the recovery was rapid, and even in that year of stagnant business the construction industry was relatively active. A great shortage of buildings had accumulated during the war years, and during 1922 an enormous volume of new construction was undertaken to make good the deficit. The resulting activity, with its tremendous expenditures, constituted the solid foundation for the recovery and prosperity of general business that rapidly replaced the depression of 1921.

In 1923 the volume of new construction rapidly rose to still higher levels, but the resulting competition for both labor and materials carried the cost of building to such high peaks as to result in the abandonment or postponement of large numbers of building projects, with the result that the boom has rapidly subsided in recent months.

The approximate amount of money spent for new automobiles is shown by the dotted line in the diagram on the opposite page. As we read:

> The figures were arrived at by multiplying the figures for the total numbers of new cars and trucks produced by the estimated average prices. These prices have fallen rapidly. In 1920 they were about $1,000 per vehicle, in 1921 about $750, and in 1922 about $614. Because of these declining prices the expenditure line for automobiles does not rise in 1923 above its high point for 1920, altho the number of cars and trucks manufactured was much greater.

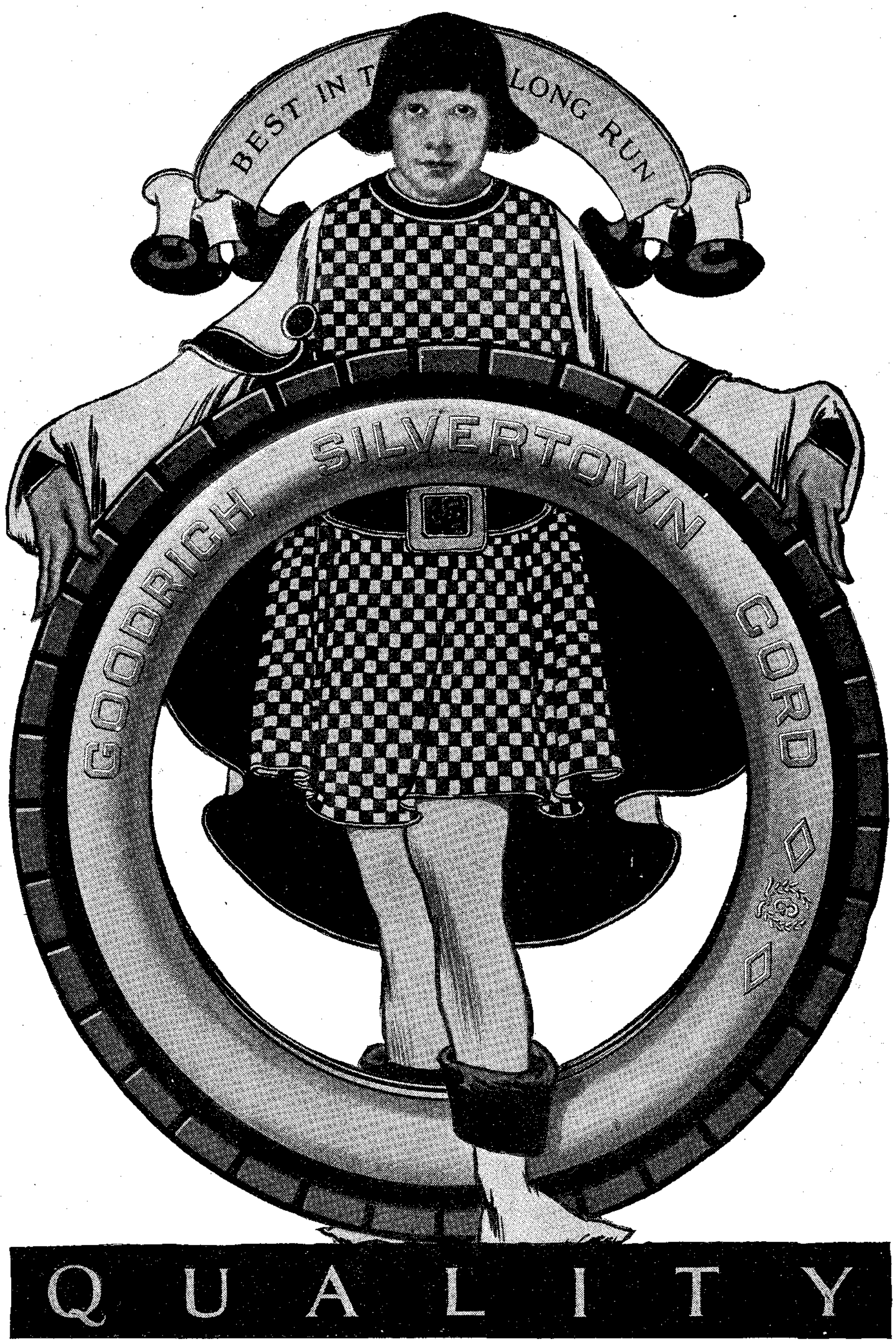
Finally, the writer for the Ohio bank has a word to say about the two classes of expenditure:

> In general terms the people of this country have spent two dollars for new automobiles during the past four years for every three dollars they have spent for new buildings. The motor expenditures have been about six and two-thirds billions, and those for new buildings about 10 billions. Whether or not these amounts and relative proportions are for the best good of the nation, and whether or not they will be substantially maintained in the future, are questions which it seems impossible to answer now. What does seem clear is that the peaks of these production records have been passed, and that declining volumes of output are to be expected in both industries in the coming months.

SIX STOCK SALESMEN TO AVOID

THE *Northwestern Banker* (Des Moines) puts a deal of good advice into small compass when it tells its readers that the six stock salesmen for the investor to avoid are:

> The man who tells you how stockholders in similar concerns became rich over night.
> The man who wants your help in "keeping the contract away from Wall Street."
> The man who talks about the "transferability" of the stock.
> The man who says that the stock will later be "listed on the exchange."
> The man who wants you to buy because "the price is surely going up."
> The man whose chief selling points are letters of recommendation from "leading citizens."



The world's one word for a *cord tire* is SILVERTOWN. It is significant that it also means highest quality. Made in the best quality when it was the only cord, it is made in the best quality today when there are many.

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ESTABLISHED 1870
In Canada: The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company Limited
Toronto · Montreal · Winnipeg

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A Shirt for Business Wear

Art lustre novelties—patterns in checks and exclusive stripe effects. Unusual weaves and colorings. Only one of the many exclusive groups of

HALLMARK SHIRTS

Featured For Fall

Colors are sun, tub and perspiration-proof

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Makers of SLIDEWELL and MARK TWAIN Collars and HALLMARK Athletic Underwear

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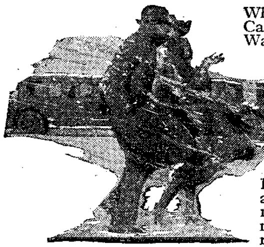
THE WASCO GARAGE HEATER REGULATES ITSELF ALL WINTER



While Others Walk, You Can Drive In and Out of Warm Garage All Winter.

Because of the patented automatic regulation, no matter how cold the night may be, your garage is always warm in the morning—your car warm, dry, ready to start.

A little coal once a day—no drafts to regulate—works without attention.

This uniform heat regulation saves 20% coal and gives a steady supply of safe, hot-water heat that prevents costly freeze-ups and repair bills.

Drive In and Out of a Warm Garage All Winter

Any handy man can set up a WASCO System. It is shipped all built with pipes cut to fit. Not connected to city water—one filling of water lasts a season.

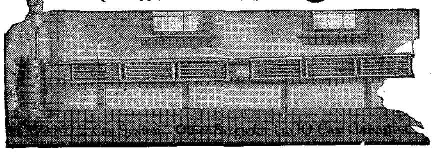
W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. COMPANY, INC.
344 Eastwood Station **Syracuse, N. Y.**

Some good territory open for live distributors

Prepare now and drive in comfort all winter.

WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY-TO-SET-UP

Write to-day for Catalog and Price List.



CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 26.—A Presidential decree virtually puts Germany under the military dictatorship of the Minister of Defense. The freedom of the press and the right of meeting are restricted, and domiciliary searches and seizures are authorized.

The German Government officially calls off passive resistance in the Ruhr to clear the way for negotiations with France over the reparations question.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Hiroshima district in Japan on September 24, it is reported. Nine villages are reported totally destroyed and 22 partially destroyed by the earthquake in Persia on September 20.

Miss Margaret G. Bondfield, the first of her sex to hold the position, is elected Chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress.

Communists proclaim a Soviet Republic in Ferdinandovo, Bulgaria, and are besieged by government troops.

The Interallied Council of Ambassadors orders that the 50,000,000 lire deposited by Greece in the Bank of Switzerland as security for indemnity for the assassination of the Italian members of the Albanian Boundary Commission be paid to Italy, at the same time deciding that Italy evacuate Corfu.

September 27.—The Berlin Government demands that the Bavarian Government withdraw its own decree of martial law.

Street fighting between Communists and sections that are less radical is reported in Dresden, the dispatch adding that one man is killed, five fatally wounded and twenty others injured.

A twenty-four-hour strike is declared among the miners in the Gelsenkirchen, Recklinghausen, and Wanne districts, in the Ruhr, as a demonstration against the abandonment of passive resistance.

In a public address Prime Minister Baldwin says that the atmosphere of confidence between Great Britain and France is restored.

September 28.—The Greek Government orders the payment of the 50,000,000 lire indemnity to Italy.

The Council of the League of Nations decides that the League may intervene in any international dispute between its members which is liable to lead to rupture. Ethiopia is admitted to membership in the League.

The City of Ferdinandovo, where Communists had proclaimed a Soviet republic, is occupied by Bulgarian government troops. Fifty Soviet republics are reported to have been put down within the last few days.

September 29.—Another sharp earthquake is reported in Japan, this one centering close on Nara.

The Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations ends its sessions after voting to forward to all the governments for their examination and opinion the draft of the treaty of mutual assistance among the nations, the chief point in the proposed compact being disarmament in proportion to national security.

Premier Mussolini orders that 10,000,000 of the 50,000,000 lire Greek indemnity be used for relief work among Greek and Armenian refugees from Asia Minor, sheltered at Corfu or elsewhere in Greece.

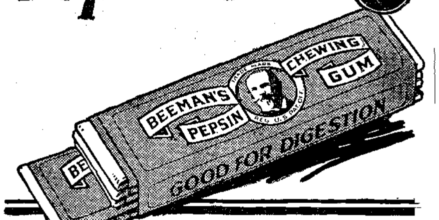
Keep fit

with Beeman's! Aids digestion—keeps the teeth clean—soothes the nerves—its use is

"a sensible habit"

Deliciously flavored

BEEMAN'S Pepsin Gum



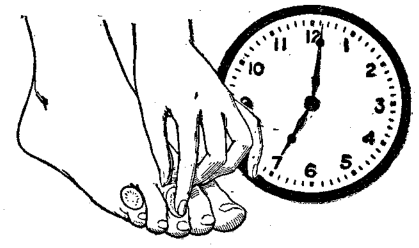
American Chicle Co.

Drawn, burning skin AFTER SHAVING soothed and cooled by healing, antiseptic Mentholatum

Write for free sample

Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Wichita, Kans.

CORNS



Stop their pain in one minute!

For quick lasting relief from corns, Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads stop the pain in one minute by removing the cause—friction and pressure.

Zino-pads are thin, safe, antiseptic, healing, waterproof and cannot produce infection or any bad after-effects. Three sizes—for corns, callouses and bunions. Cost but a trifle. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on - the pain is gone

September 30.—The French super-Zeppelin *Dixmude* breaks all dirigible records for distance and endurance by completing an uninterrupted voyage of 4,500 miles, lasting 118 hours and 41 minutes.

A Separatist demonstration at Duesseldorf, in the Ruhr, terminates in the death of a score of persons and the wounding of a large number, when the German security police put it down by force of arms.

October 1.—Several hundred insurgents are repulsed by the police when they attempt to storm the Reichswehr garrison at Kuestrin, in Brandenburg.

At the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London Prime Minister Baldwin says that the British Government would gladly cooperate with other Governments in reducing air armaments.

October 2.—The French authorities in the Ruhr order the disbandment of the security police in Duesseldorf, who are held responsible for the rioting on September 30 in which many people were killed and many more injured.

The Allied occupation of Constantinople ends with the departure of British, French and Italian troops.

DOMESTIC

September 26.—State militiamen disperse members of the Oklahoma Legislature when they attempt to convene to impeach Governor Walton.

September 27.—A large number of people are killed or drowned when a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Casper-Denver passenger train plunges through a bridge across Coal Creek near Lockett, Wyoming.

September 29.—Nineteen people dead is the toll of rain and wind storms sweeping through parts of Nebraska and Western Iowa, the heaviest loss being at Louisville, Nebraska, where a cloudburst swept away three houses and killed twelve persons.

Governor Walton of Oklahoma loses his court appeal to prevent a special election on an initiated bill to permit the State Legislature to meet to investigate official conduct of State officials, himself specifically.

September 30.—Seismographs in Washington and Denver record an earthquake shock of severe intensity at an estimated distance of 2,300 miles from Washington.

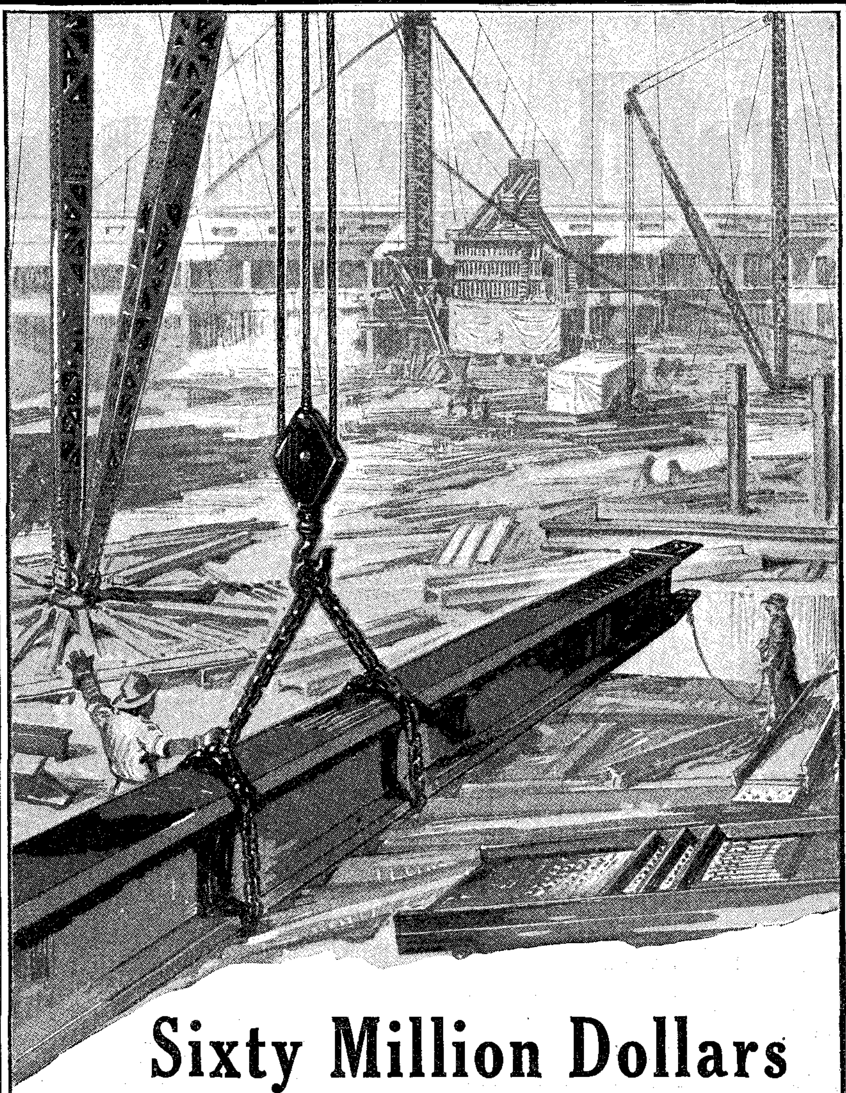
October 1.—Requests for restoration of wages as they were before the approximately 12½ per cent. reduction handed down by the United States Railroad Labor Board on July 1, 1921, are presented to many railroads throughout the country by representatives of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

October 2.—In spite of Governor Walton's opposition, Oklahomans go to the polls, and by a majority estimated at 15 to 1 vote in favor of the bill authorizing the Legislature to assemble at any time on its own call to hear charges against any elective State officials, and to sit as a court of impeachment.

Governor Pinchot, in concert with Federal Prohibition officials, orders the closing of 1,300 saloons in Philadelphia.

Made to Fit.—MR. NEWLYWED—"Good gracious, dear, what a long pie! It is surely too big for just two."

MRS. NEWLYWED—"I'm sorry, Cecil, but I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb anywhere."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).



Sixty Million Dollars Worth of Union Station

That's a giant sum of money, but it's a giant Union Station that Chicago is erecting—15,800 tons of steel, 173,000 cubic feet of stone and granite, 100,000 cubic yards of concrete on an eleven-acre lot!

Yellow Strand Wire Rope, as usual, is very much in evidence. The identifying *strand of yellow* may be hidden under grease and dirt or its yellow paint may have vanished long ago. Still this powerful rope carries on, doing its bit in the safe, economical handling of tons upon tons of material daily.

You're safe in specifying "Yellow Strand" for heavy duty. This company also makes all standard grades of wire rope for all purposes.

Motorists

Carry a Basline Autowline in your car and safeguard your spare tire with Powersteel Autowlock. Both are made of Yellow Strand. Ask your accessory dealer.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS
Branches: New York and Seattle **Factories: St. Louis and Seattle**

Yellow Strand
WIRE ROPE

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Riverdale--the--Golden
New York City's Most Lovely Section
Fieldston
The Gem in the Golden Setting

The Old Delafield Estate, turned through artistic hands into the very highest type of CITY-SUBURBAN development, its rugged beauty conserved.

Every advantage of the country—scenery, tennis clubs, bridle paths, a great park adjoining, golf, skating, polo fields.

Every convenience of the city—gas, water, sewers, electricity, fire and police protection; schools, churches and stores, and a rapid transit subway station near the gates—no time tables, no snow-blocked roads, no wires down. The theatres, shops, clubs and your place of business convenient.

Highest grade of residents.

Highest grade of schools.

Only the reduced scale of prices is low.

Fieldston is on the high ridge between Broadway and Riverdale Avenue, north side of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway overlooking Van Cortlandt Park and the Hudson.

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STANDISH—*A sportive oxford — lustrous calf in black or tan, a soft toe, and just a hint of "trouser crease," at* $9 *to* $10.

STYLE—BY THE MILE

SOME shoes, like some people, lose their looks when they begin to get comfortable. BOSTONIANS are so made that they build looks around your individual foot-shape. They'll keep their shape because it's *yours*—and you'll keep on admiring their looks. There's a BOSTONIAN merchant near you, and a booklet called "Feet First" here waiting for your inquiry.

BOSTONIANS
Shoes for Men
$7 to $10

COMMONWEALTH SHOE & LEATHER CO., BOSTON AND WHITMAN, MASS.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. A. H.," Fargo, No. Dak.—A surface need not be flat, for it is the exterior part of anything. That exterior part may or may not be curved.

"G. H.," New York City.—The name *Alvah* is a masculine personal name of Biblical origin (see Genesis 36 : 40), and there is no impropriety in conferring it upon a boy.

"A. O. F.," Denver, Colo.—(1) The names of the seasons are generally written with small letters, although poets and some other writers, using them as personifications, frequently employ capitals. (2) The words *Federal Government* are capitalized when the National Government is meant. When any federal government is meant, that is, when the term is used generally rather than specifically, as "A federal government is necessary in Mexico," the words should be written with small initial letters. (3) When the word *government* is used to designate the governing body of a State or Nation, its initial letter should be capitalized. When the word is used as synonym for national, as in *government* land or seat of *government*, the initial letter is invariably small. (4) In the term *Governor-elect*, only the first part of the word should be capitalized when the name follows, as, *Governor-elect* Jones, for there it is used as a title, but the word is frequently written with a small initial, as in such a case as "John Jones is *governor-elect*." (5) The forms *-se*, *-ce*, are both in use. The FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* prefers the first because it derives the word from the French *practiser*, from which language we drew it, rather than from the Latin *practico* on which others fall back when they wish to defend the c form.

"H. B.," Los Angeles, Calif.—The Lexicographer regrets that he is unable to make any authoritative statement about the origin of the phrase, "Yes. we have no bananas." One correspondent informs him that a cartoonist of the name of Tad was responsible for it in a New York evening paper. It has also been attributed to a Greek fruiterer as well as to the Japanese in the manner that you cite—a Japanese, reverting unconsciously to his native grammar, would reply to the question, "Have you no bananas?" "Yes, we have none."

Another correspondent claims the phrase for a Frenchman, Leon Chevalier, who he says wrote:

> Je connais un magasin
> Tenu par un Grec;
> Il vous vend de bon raisin,
> Du Bolonais bien sec.
> Demandez n'importe quoi,
> Jamais il dit "Non."
> Il vous "Oui, oui," mille fois,
> Et prenant votre argent, vous répond:
> "Oui! Je n'ai pas de bananes,
> Aujourd'hui, pas une banane.
> J'ai des pois, des oignons,
> J'ai des choux, des melons,
> J'ai des fruits bien muris,
> J'ai beaucoup de fameuse tamates,
> Des nouvelles patates; mais,
> Oui, je n'ai pas de bananes,
> J'ai pas de bananes, aujourd'hui!"

This correspondent believes that the song in American vernacular is an adaptation of the French by Frank Silver. Be this as it may, the Silver version is copyrighted, 1923, by the Skidmore Music Company, Inc., New York.

The Lexicographer will be grateful to any readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who can tell him authoritatively the source of this popular phrase.

"T. C.," New York City.—*Principal*, as a noun, is a sum invested at interest; also, a chief, and should be distinguished from *principle*, a rule of conduct, a general truth, or source or cause from which a thing proceeds; as, a vital *principle*. We speak of *principal* when we mean capital as opposed to interest or income. In commercial usage, *principal* is a sum on which interest accrues or is reckoned, and thus it has sometimes been confused with *principle* by some who consider it a source from which something proceeds.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Yes, Yes!—Before you put the baby on ıe floor, clean it thoroughly with an Apex. hone M. E. W—, 123J.—*The Craig Colo.) Courier.*

Or Hung.—The Man-With-One-Joke ıould be required by law to keep a list of ıe people he has already told it to.—*'ancouver Sun.*

That Kind of Feet.—Customer—"I ould like to see a pair of shoes that would ι my feet."

Salesman—"So would I."—*Upper Iowa ollegian.*

Contemporary Camouflage.—Son—"Is true about the ass disguising himself ith a lion's skin?"

Father—"So the fable goes; but now ıe colleges do it with a sheep skin."—*ıson.*

Where They Walked.—"I thought," ıd the disappointed friend, "you told me ıs election was going to be a walk-over."

"Well," answered the former candidate, t was. I was the doorstep."—*Washing-n Star.*

Helping Him Along.—"Lady, could yer ımme a quarter to get where me family ?"

"Certainly, my poor man, here's a quar-r Where is your family?"

"At de movies."—*Boston Transcript.*

Foolish, at Least.—"The liquor you used › get in Crimson Gulch would make a man azy."

"It's different now," mused Cactus Joe. A man has to be kind o' crazy before he'd ınk of swallowing it."—*Washington Star.*

Foreign—to Him.—Young Bride—Won't oos 'ittle umpsie dumpsie kiss oos ttle ootsie wootsie?"

Man (in next berth)—"You can't go ıywhere nowadays without running across ıme of those——foreigners!"—*Virginia eel.*

The Old-Fashioned Kind.—Difficult ustomer—"I can't remember the name the car I want—I think it starts with ' ' "

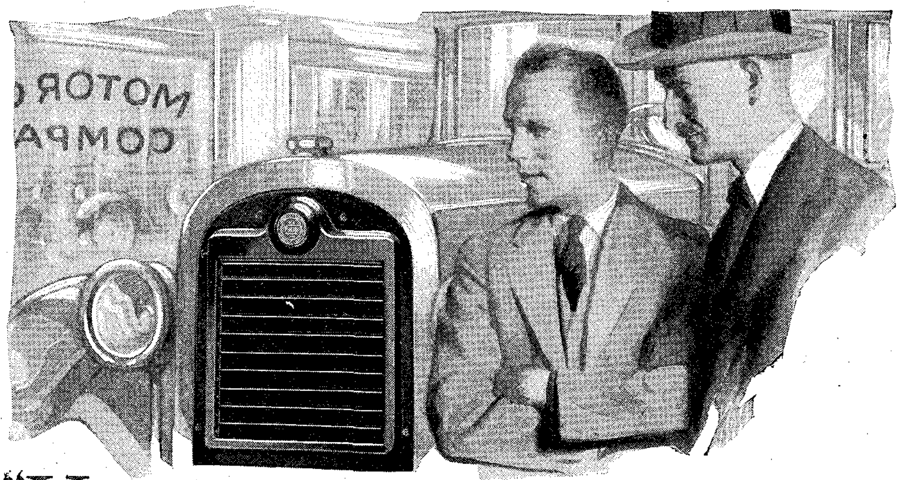
Exasperated Salesman—"Madam, all ır cars start with gasoline."—*The Passing how (London).*

Doubtful.—"Can I sell you a set of hakespeare?" asked the affable agent.

"I don't think so," replied the patient ərson, "but I won't say for sure. After ıınking over a lot of things I've been ərsuaded to buy, almost anything seems ossible."—*Washington Star.*

The Tamed Variety.—A woman ad-ertised for a caretaker for her town home, ıd after interviewing a large number of pplicants, found one that suited her. Thanks for giving me the job," said the ıan, "and might I ask you a question? ou stated in the ad that you wanted a arried man. Does that mean you have ıme work in view for my wife?"

"Oh, no," replied the woman. "I anted a married man so as to be sure I'd ɜt some one used to taking orders from a oman."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*



"Yes, on every car we sell"—

Many dealers are recommending Winterfront on cars sold this fall because it is in the best interests of both buyer and seller—any motor will run better with a Winterfront.

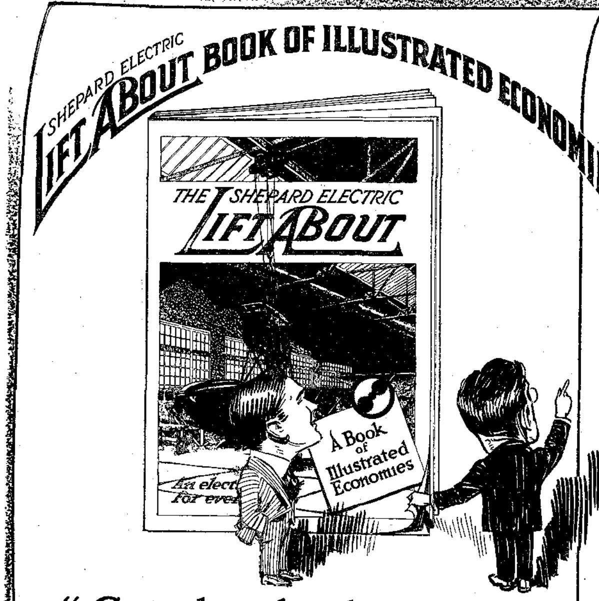
This handsome metallic radiator device with its series of shutters, which open and close according to the engine temperature, keeps your motor at highest efficiency.

It does this automatically, retaining the engine heat under the hood, which assures easy starting; saves you gas and oil and helps to keep the driver comfortable.

PINES MANUFACTURING CO., 408-412 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Your dealer can install Winterfront in a few minutes.
For further information write for circular No. 110.

Any Motor Will Run Better With A
PINES AUTOMATIC
WINTERFRONT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.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THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFTABOUT
A Book of Illustrated Economies

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PUT your burdens on the *LiftAbout*, save time, worry, labor, and money. The column on the right shows some of the loads lifted and moved by this powerful little electric hoist. Check this list and see if some of your loads cannot be better handled by a *LiftAbout*.

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Hose, Fire
Ice Cans
Kegs
Lead
Leather
Linoleum
Lumber
Machinery
Metal in Pigs
Molten Metal
Moulding Sand
Moulds
Nuts
Paint
Paper
Patterns
Pipe
Plaster
Portable Garages
Radiators
Rubber
Sausage Casings
Screws
Small Units
Soap
Straw
Structural Steel
Tickets and Tags
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Tile
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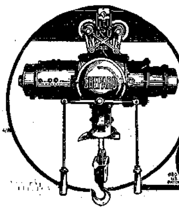
Troughs
Trunks
Type Forms
Varnish
Waste Paper
Wire



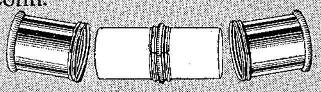
Men said—give us a man size holder

You'll grab it—quick! And with a big, full-fisted hold!

Each cap extends half the length of the stick. The other cap gives you a full, man-sized hold while you lather up. The stick may be used from either end. And when both ends are worn down, it may be reloaded in a jiffy.

Needless to say, the new Doublecap Stick possesses the same magic-like power of all Williams' Sticks to make your morning shave quick, easy and comfortable.

Write for free "working model" of this new stick. The J. B. Williams Company, Dept. D-3, Glastonbury, Conn.



Williams'
Doublecap Shaving Stick

Made by the makers of the famous Williams' Holder Top Stick and Williams' Shaving Cream

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Sample each (Soap, Ointment, Talcum) of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass. Sold everywhere.

No More Burnt Fingers

A touch of the light button turns on the current—pressing the black button turns it off. Convenient—safe—no burnt fingers.

Sold Wherever Electrical Goods Are Sold—75 Cents East of the Rockies

The C-H trademark is the *identification* on all *Seventy Fifty* "On and Off" Switches.

Made by
THE CUTLER-HAMMER MFG. CO.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

C-H Seventy Fifty SWITCH

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Remarkable, but True.—When Cupid hits his mark, he generally Mrs. it.—*Green Gander.*

All Good.—THE VICAR—"So you like the country? Are your hens good layers?"

MABEL (fresh from town)—"Topping! They haven't laid a bad egg yet!"—*Passing Show* (London).

Raising the Amount. — SCANDALIZED JUDGE (to enraged attorney)—"Silence! I fine you five dollars for contempt of court."

ENRAGED ATTORNEY (planking down $20-bill) — "Five dollars doesn't begin to express my contempt for this court!" — *Sun Dodger.*

They Didn't.—When Papyrus arrives at Ellis Island it is to be hoped that the immigration authorities willnot say him neigh. — *London Opinion.*

Horrible Example.—Speaking of the modern popular song, Victor Herbert said the other day that if it is too easily remembered, it becomes cheap and banal.

There was even one case as such a song becoming bananal. — *Judge.*

A Good Loser.—PASSENGER (fumbling through pockets) — "I'm afraid I've lost my ticket."

IRATE CONDUCTOR—"What do you mean, lost it? You couldn't lose a ticket a yard long."

PASSENGER—"I couldn't, hey? Say, you don't know me. I lost a bass drum once."—*Columbus (Ind.) Ledger.*

It's Too Bad—One great hindrance to success seems to be that industry costs so much more effort than ambition.—*New York American.*

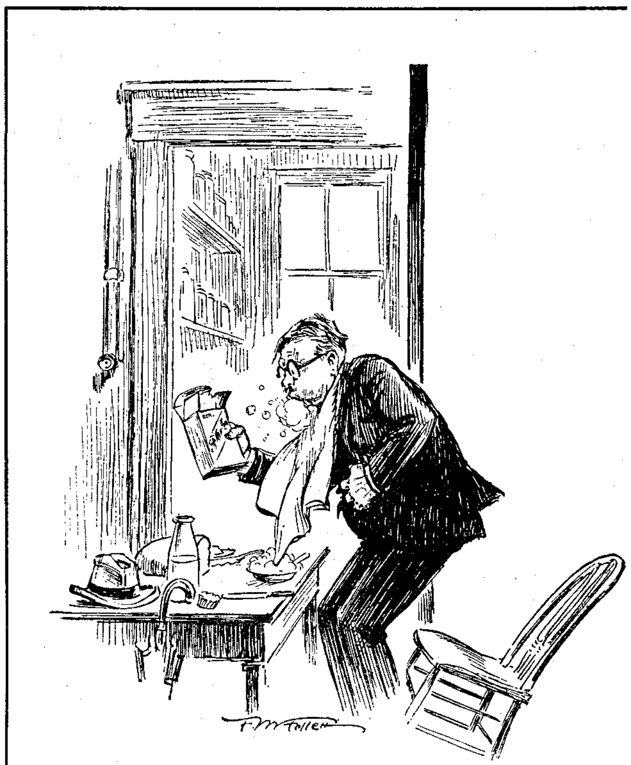
Not Loud Enough.—"Jack's got a new syren for his car."

"Really. What became of the blonde one?"—*London Mail.*

Done Brown, Anyway.—"Mama," said a little boy, who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it done when it is brown?"—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Not So Wasteful.—EFFICIENCY EXPERT—"You are wasting too much time on your personal appearance."

STENOGRAPHER—"It's not wasted. I've only been here six months and I'm already engaged to the junior partner."—*The American Legion Weekly.*



MR. SUBBUBS, TAKING A 5:30 A. M. TRAIN, CONFUSES THE SOAP FLAKES WITH CORN FLAKES.
—*Life.*

A Shining Exception.—"The slow thin ers live longest," says a prominent psycho ogist. Not if they cross the street *Detroit Free Press.*

Unusual Opportunity.—A young Filipin saw in a newspaper an advertiseme which read:

"Wanted: A saxaphone. Must be good condition."

Not long afterward a swarthy you chap called at the address and said to t advertiser:

"I want to accept the position as saxophone. I have never been a sax phone, but I think I can do it, a I am in good condition."—*Youngstov Telegram.*

Music Notes.—"What is your occup tion?"

"I used to be an organist."

"And why did you give it up?"

"The monkey died."—*The Christia Evangelist (St. Louis).*

Too Much Cooperation.—"I'm going fire that proofreader," said the editor.

"Why?" asked the assistant editor.

"Why, he's in the habit of letting fun mistakes go through and then bring them to the columnist's attention."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Heart or Stomach?—"She was deceiv in him, poor girl."

"Deceived in Jack?"

"Dreadfully! She thought it was lo that was making him so pale and th and it was only going without food so to buy her presents."—*Boston Transcri*